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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 200 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23th Oct.	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
1st Nov.	Maloja	12500		
8th "	Salsette	6000	Marmora	10500
15th "	Arabia	8000		
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
29th "	Mantua	11000		
6th Dec.	Caledonia	8000	Medina	12500
13th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
20th "	Persia	8000		
27th "				
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
10th "	Delta	8000		
17th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Arabia	8000		
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua	11000		
14th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
21st "	Caledonia	8000		
28th "	Maloja	12500		
7th March.	Persia	8000		
14th "	Salsette	6000	Marmora	10500
21st "	Macedonia	10500		
28th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya	7000		
4th "	Arabia	8000		
11th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
18th "	Mantua	11000		
25th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th "	Arcadia	7000		
2nd May	Caledonia	8000		
9th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th "	Persia	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate
To MARSEILLES.	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON . .	" 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6120		26th inst.
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5600	16th Nov.	28th Nov
Inaba Maru	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar.....
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar	....
City of Manchester	A&C	6551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April...
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ..	25th May ...

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	695	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutsher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

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By Georges Carpentier
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WITH MANY FULL-PAGE PHOTOGRAPHS. Rs. 2-3.

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PHYSICAL TRAINING AND BODILY EXERCISE. By T. W. Burrows, with 21 Exercises	0 14
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CURATIVE EXERCISES. For Constipation. Illustrated	0 14
CURATIVE EXERCISES. For Indigestion, Flatulence and Gastritis. With illustrations	0 14
TRICKS AND TESTS OF MUSCLES. For home training. Illustrated	0 14
SIMPLE STRENGTH TESTS. For home entertainment. Illustrated	0 14
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BOXING. A J. Newton. With illustrations	0 12

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 27th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
DWARKA 1695, Th. 30th Oct. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA...2185, Fri. 31st Oct. *6 a.m. Direct.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 30th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "BARODA" 3,172 tons on Tuesday, 28th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Beshire, Woweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday, 30th October.
†PURNEA	3396	" 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA.	3418	" 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3395	" 11th December.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.

Bombay,
24th October, 1913.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264-

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases They are, manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only,

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
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Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0.	do.
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
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If you are considering the selection of the highest MUSICAL VALUE in an instrument that will suit your individual taste for Beauty of Tone and Touch, we can offer you the best

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that are specially built for the Indian Climate. Pianos so built are endowed with the qualities which render them capable of resisting extreme climatic or tropical influences which tend to cause speedy decay or deterioration in usefulness and tone value.

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The sequel to a correct selection of a musical piano specially built for India is a ready exchangeable value always. This is a point of very great consideration—nay of utmost importance—to European buyers in India whose homes are only temporary. A second-hand piano bearing the name of BROADWOOD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER or RICHD. LIPP, has force to sell it; this is the result of steady confidence in the worth, general workmanship and sound material put into their instruments by these makers.

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We meet you in the matter of easy monthly payments, if this system suits you better.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

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Dindigul Rocks	" 50	" 2—8
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FRUIT ! ! ! FRUIT ! ! !

25 Best Oranges, Rs. 2-0; 25 Dessert Apples, Rs. 3-0; 3 Boxes Bassorah Dates, Rs. 1-8; 3 lbs. Dried Figs, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Fresh Walnuts, Rs. 2-0; 4 lbs. Bombay Imtwa, Rs. 2-0; 200 Bombay Ducks, Rs. 1-3; 3lbs. Dried Prawn, Rs. 3-0; Carr-paid; if ("Coronace" named) TURINA & CO., Market, Bombay.

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CAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITALS, BOMBAY.—WANTED:—A CHARGE NURSE, fully certified and competent to train Pupil Nurses. Further particulars on application to
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FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months. Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER. French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 0606

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MESSRS. OAKES & CO., LTD.,
Madras.

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THE DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,
Bombay.

WANTED an OVERSEER for Masonry and earthwork. Apply TRIKAMJI JIVANDAS, 302 and 306, Bazar Gate Street.

WANTED—In March or April experienced nurse for two infants. Services in return for passage to England by steamer. —Apply Mrs. BARR, Bikaner.

WANTED at once HINDU DIVERS for Cylinder sinking at new Kalyan Bridge. Apply to Mr. BLAINE, Foreman in charge there.

WANTED CUSTOMS CLERK for Export work. Apply stating previous experience and salary required, to "XYZ" C/o "Bombay Chronicle". 0648

WANTED for a quiet station, nursery governess, European preferred, for [illegible]s, ages 6 and 7. Reply stating age, [illegible], wages, etc., to MRSs ADAM-[illegible]pur, Rajputana.

[illegible] English Gentleman requires [illegible] with or without board in [illegible] Byculla Club preferred. [illegible]table place. Apply Box [illegible]ay Chronicle." 0649

[illegible] Windover and Co.'s [illegible] one VIS-A-VIS, [illegible]h, London. Both [illegible]ondition. Apply [illegible] Chronicle." 0650

WANTED

DRESSMAKNIG—Required by a European Firm in Poona a thoroughly experienced young lady. Capable Cutter and Fitter.
Apply with copies of references, stating in confidence full particulars of experience, age, salary required etc., to Box No. 101, "Bombay Chronicle." 0644

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—Required young Lady Assistants for Poona. European. Apply BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay. 0644

MILLINERY—Wanted by a Firm in Bombay a capable lady to execute own orders. With Home experience preferred.
Apply with full particulars and copies of references, stating experience, age and salary required etc., to Box No. 102, "Bombay Chronicle." 0644

WANTED for the Nasik Primary Home-School a resident Assistant Mistress. —For particulars apply to The HONORARY SECRETARY, 10 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

WANTED EXPERIENCED European House-keeper, good salary, free board and lodging.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to General Nawabzada OBIDULLA KHAN, C.S.I., Bhopal, C.I.

WANTED an EUROPEAN FOREMAN MOULDER. Apply:—
OAKES & CO., LTD.,
"Beehive" Foundry,
Madras.

WANTED:—At once a SCIENCE MASTER on Rs. 70 p.m. Apply to
THE HEADMASTER,
C. M. High School,
Azamgarh (U. P.)

WANTED.—European lady's maid to accompany lady to England middle of November; must be good hairdresser and packer.—Apply LADY STUART, Ootacamund.

WANTED—A TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Must be a cyclist. Also a CANVASSER having experience of House Agency, and estate brokery. Apply sharp. Box 76 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle. 0648

WANTED for the Fever Hospital, Simla, a fully trained European Nurse. Pay Rs 50 rising to Rs. 75; messing allowance Rs 30, with free quarters.
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Ripon Hospital.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Swallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED in January for Bishop Cornie High School, Madras a SECOND MASTER. A British Graduate to teach Physical Science and Mathematics. Salary Rs 300 per mensem, non-resident, with prospects. Apply to
THE HEAD MASTER.

WANTED a good and an experienced DESIGNER for weaving shed. Pay according to qualiacations. Apply the Undersigned with testimonials.
THE SAVATRAM RAMPRASAD
MILLS CO., LTD.,
Akola, Berar.

WANTED for the High School, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, Head Master, should be an M.A. or M. Sc. Salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 100 to 150—Second Master, should be a B. A. or S. Sc. salary rising by annual increments from Rs 60 to 100—Apply to the DIWAN of Jhalawar State, Jhalrapatan.

WANTED a CLUB WRITER, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. Cash security Rs. 1,000. Knowledge of English and Tamil essential. Apply with copies of testimonial to
THE HONY. SECRETARY,
Coimbatore Club,
Coimbatore.

WANTED a MATRON for the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary (Hospital), Ahmedabad.
Pay Rs. 100—10—120.
Apply with testimonials before 5th November, 1913.
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Victoria Jubilee Dispensary Committee,
Ahmedabad

WANTED—COMPETENT MATHEMATICAL and SCIENCE TEACHER at the Alexandra Girl's Institution Salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 90. Apply early with testimonials to undersigned.
P. A. WAIDIA,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hormazd Villa, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
0629

WANTED a qualified MOTOR ENGINEER to keep charge of State motor cars. Free residential quarters. Pay Rs 300 a month rising to Rs. 350. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to
THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Begam of Bhopal,
Bhopal.

WANTED for the High School, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, HEAD MASTER. should be an M.A., or M. Sc. salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 100 to 150. Second Master, should be a B.A., or B.Sc. salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 60 to 100. Apply to
THE DIWAN OF JHALAWAR STATE,
Jhalrapatan.

WANTED:

WANTED, in Dehra Ismail Khan, a thoroughly well-bred English Fox Terrier pup, preferred smooth haired and age about 6 months. Apply HAKIN, 18th Infantry.

WANTED—A Master Tailor for the 6th Jat Light Infantry. Monthly salary Rs. 40. Will be required to provide his own assistant. For further particulars apply, giving copies of testimonials, to QUARTERMASTER, 6th Jat L. I., Secunderabad.

WANTED—THREE 1st Violin Players.
One Cornet Player.
One B. flat Clarionet Player.
One String Double Bass Player.
One Euphonium or Cello Player.
Permanent appointments with prospects.
Apply sharp—
MANAGER.
Rink Theatre,
Lucknow.

WANTED at once for the Mussoorie Municipality an active and experienced Sub-Overseer. Salary Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 horse allowance per mensem. Applications in the candidate's own handwriting together with copies of testimonials to be sent to the Secretary and Engineer, Municipal Board, Mussoorie, up to 7th November 1913.
A. ANDERSON, Capt.,
Secretary and Engineer,
Municipal Board, Mussoorie.

CAVALRY C. Os., AND C. VETY. Os.
WANTED for two years at Udaipur a thoroughly capable Salutri, if possible one who has been used to being in charge of a Cavalry or Civil Horse Hospital. Pensioner preferred.
Pay from Rs. 30 to 40 p. m. according to qualification.
Practically no expenses except food and private clothing.
Apply to The Special OFFICER in charge, charge, Imperial Service Lancers, Udaipur, Rajputana.

WANTED from January 15th, 1914, for Stanes European High School, Coimbatore:—
(1) A European or Anglo-Indian Lady or Gentleman TEACHER for High School class—qualified to teach Science and Mathematics.
(2) A LADY TEACHER for Kindergarten class. One with training and experience preferred.
(3) A LADY TEACHER for Class III.
Salary according to qualifications.
Apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
Stanes European High School,
Coimbatore.

WANTED A PRINCIPAL for the Hyderabad Normal School to train Primary and Secondary Grade Teachers in Urdu. Must be a trained Graduate with upodate experience of Normal School work and a through knowledge of Urdu and Persian. Salary H. S. Rs. 350-15-500 (H. S. Rs. 116 equal to about B. G. Rs. 100). The appointment will be on probation for six months. It will be governed by the State Civil Service Regulations as regards leave and pension.
Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned).
ABDUL AZIZ KHAN,
for Director of Public Instruction.
Hyderabad (Deccan.)

WANTED ANGLO-INDIANS TO KNOW THAT Messrs. EDGINTON and HENTY, of Launceston, Tasmania, are making it their special business to overcome the barried for all absentees, and can offer Orchard land at first cost, with main road frontages, either in rough scrub, or partly cleared. The development of same is carefully undertaken on behalf of the purchasers, at fixed prices per acre.
Fully detailed Estimates can be had, together with Maps of Tamar River District, by applying to above address.
A very special opportunity is being offered to non-settlers, by their applying early for shares (of £1 each) in the WINKLEIGH, EXETER, BLACKWALL ORCHARDING CO., LTD., floated with a Capital of £25,000. Prospectus free to all enquiries.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
WANTED European Sub Storekeeper who has had a mechanical training in a Locomotive Workshop and has complete knowledge of correct nomenclature of all parts of Locomotives and can read drawings. Must be well educated and experienced in State Railway system of Stores accounts and regulations. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem. Will be required to deposit security. No quarters at present.—Apply by letter only with copies of testimonials, to:—
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

TO BE LET.

LARGE Cool Room facing West Dressing and Bath-room attached for Married Couple, also small Room for Bachelor.—Apply Mrs. FAIRWEATHER, Mayo House, Cooperage.

TO BE LET.—3 Airy rooms, kitchen and bath rooms of the SOLON PRINTING WORKS, Bank Street, Fort. Apply within. 0635

TO BE LET—Top Flat CORONATION MANSION, Dadar, five large ventilated Rooms with Bathroom and Kitchen; Tram, Train and School handy. Apply G. D. SMITH, Dadar. 0624

TO LET.—A desirable RESIDENCE in Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, Byculla. Cool, commodious and quiet, with garden and all outhouses. Freshly painted. For cents, etc., apply to A. RHENIUS, Victoria Road.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A square grand PIANO by Schildmayer, in good condition, Rs. 300 or near offer. Apply, Murray, Gas Works, Parel. 0651

FOR SALE—ONE ENGLISH CABRIOLET by Windover as good as new suitable for a horse 13—15 hands. Price Rs 800. Apply Box 30, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0616

FOR SALE—FORD Motor-Taxi-Car No. 2062, Complete Combination Stephney complete. Spare new tyre, tubes etc.
For particulars apply to R. ROYAL VICTORIA, 3rd Lane, Mazagon, or K. and S., Motor Works, Tardeo. 0642

FOR SALE.— MOTOR CAR, Belsize, late 1912 model, 10-12 h. p., 4 cylinder, 4 seater, detachable wire wheels with spare wheel with tyres complete, hood, screen, two acetylene headlights three other lamps, horn, speedometer, luggage carrier, tools, &c Has run under 6000 miles. Is in very good order. Is being sold as owner is going to Burma. Price Rs. 4,500.
Apply to MAJOR S. B. WATSON. 64th Pioneers, Secunderabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE AT COONOOR ON THE NILGIRIS. St. Hildas—Furnished residence, central situation, near Club and Library, ground 0.89 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft. Built 1903.
3 Bedrooms.
2 Dressing-rooms.
4 Bath-rooms.
Dining-room.
Drawing-room.
Coach House, Stable, Kitchen and Servants Godowns. Water supply from Coonoor Water Works.
Price, including furniture, Rs. 16,000.
Apply to Messrs. EDGE AND GENGE, Solicitors, Ootacamund.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Almirah, writing table, marble top washstand, screen, cane and leather covered chairs. Address Box No. 105, c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0652

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

FOR SALE.

FIVE coils consisting of about 7,500 feet second hand wire rope, six inch circumference, two coils consisting of three thousand feet seven inch circumference, one coil consisting of 842 feet five inch circumference and one coil consisting of 550 feet four and a quarter of an inch circumference. All in fair condition. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to:—
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway, Lahore.

ON VIEW.—Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor's Valuable Household Furniture, Piano, etc., at Nepean Sea Road. Sale Saturday, 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SPECIAL OFFER OF MOTOR CYCLES 1913 MODELS.—The famous F. N. Motor Cycles, 2½ and 5/6 horse-power, 4 Cylinder, and Single Cylinder. Both models shaft driven and with 2 Speed Gears. Hand Controlled, Free Engine Clutch. Two-Lever Carburettors, Bosch Waterproof Magnetos. 4 Cylinder model, as above packed in crate and f. o. r. Madras. Rs. 900 nett. Single-Cylinder Lightweight models, Rs. 700 net cash. Also 3 only, 4 cylinder 1913, model complete and in perfect order as above, but shop-soiled or demonstration models, offered at specially reduced prices The above offer will be open only a short time and whilst our stock is being cleared to make room for 1914 models. It will not be repeated under any circumstances. Full particulars and Catalogues from the Sole Indian Agents.
OAKES & CO., LTD.,
Motor Engineers,
Mount Road, Madras.

VIOLINS, ETC., FOR SALE.—Regiment giving up string band. For list of band instruments and music apply
BAND SECRETARY,
64th Pioneers,
Secunderabad.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS.
Commenced 15th October, 1913.
12 noon to 7-30 p. m.
ON WEEK-DAYS
and 3 to 8 p. m. on Sundays.

Some of the Best Books on Every Subject to be had at the Cheapest Price! A Very Rare and Splendid Opportunity for Book Buyers! An astonishing Reduction in Prices! English Literature in all its Branches. Some Rare and Useful Books, History, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Technological, etc. Reference Books of all Sorts. A Number of "Libraries", including "Collins' Clear-Type", "Everyman's", "Scott Library", "World Library", etc. Quite a Variety of Prize and Presentation Books. Valuable Books relating to India.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,
BOOK-SELLERS,
SONAMMADI MAHAL,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of Scarcity of water-supply and fodder in the Ajmer City and District the annual Horse Show and Cattle Fair at Pushkar (in the Ajmer District) will not be held during the ensuing Pushkar religious festival from the 9th to the 14th November, 1913.
A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.
Ajmer, the 15th October, 1913.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned will receive TENDERS at the Office of the Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona District, M. W. S., upto 12 noon of 3rd November, 1913, for constructing 4 combined dining halls and kitchens in B. I. Lines, Ghorpuri, at an approximate cost Rs. 94,792.
2. For full particulars, apply personally or by authorised agents to the Undersigned.
J. L. MEYER, Major, R.E.,
Offg. A.C.R.E., Poona Dist.

ALL INDIA LADIES' ART EXHIBITION, BHOPAL.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY ANNOUNCED that the above Exhibition will now take place from the 16th to the 26th of March, 1914, instead of in January, 1914, as notified before.
By Order,
OUDH N. BISARYA,
Chief Secretary,
Bhopal Durbar.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the office of the Agent N. W. Railway, Lahore, a European Shorthand Writer and Typist for confidential and camp work.
Pay from Rs. 100 to 200 according to qualifications.
Apply giving full particulars as to age and previous experience, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to—
THE AGENT,
North Western Railway,
Lahore,
before noon on the 31st October, 1913.
No one need apply who is not practised to reproducing speedily a typewritten copy in matter taken down in shorthand.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sha Dayabhoy Pitamber and Sha Lalloo Pitamber have contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written all persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with a messuage tenement of dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East Side of Dhunji Doongaria Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1,384 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward. No. 685 and Street No. 93 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Dhunji Street, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Pallonji Cama and on or towards the South by the property of Edulji Mistry and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.
Dated this 23rd day of October, 1913.
MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI, HIRALAL & CO.,
0653 Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans, Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay	Stations.	Up To Bombay
H.M.		H. M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
22-26 Arr.	Manmad ..... Dep	7-24
8-18 "	Bhopal ..... "	21-16
11-4 "	Bhina ..... "	18-32
12-25 "	Jhansi ..... "	15-57
15-14 "	Gwalior ..... "	13-48
17-45 "	Agra Cantonment ..... "	11-14
19-41 "	Muttra ..... "	10-19
21-0 "	"	9-0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-30
21-0 "	Ghaziabad ..... Dep.	7-6
23-10 "	Meerut Cantonment ..... "	5-50
1-22 "	Saharanpur ..... "	3-38
3-0 "	Ambala Cantonment ..... Dep.	2-11
5-19 "	Ludhiana ..... "	23-44
6-24 "	Jullundur ..... "	22-37
8-4 "	Amritsar ..... "	21-3
9-33 "	Lahore ..... "	20-0
16-3 "	Rawalpindi ..... "	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... "	9-45

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down		Up
H.M.		H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay Arr.	12-35
21-0 Arr.	Dep.	8-0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-30
2-10 Arr.	Dep.	2-17
2-30 Dep.	Ambala ..... Arr.	1-40
5-35 Arr.	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.	Kalka ..... Arr.	0-11
12-40 Arr.	Simla ..... Dep.	12-0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down.		Up.
H.M.		H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay... Arr.	12-35
15-25 Dep.	Jhansi ..... Dep.	15-57
14-5 Arr.	Arr.	16-30
16-20 Dep.	Gwalior ..... Dep.	13-14
18-45 "	Cawnpore ..... "	11-14
20-0 Arr.	Lucknow ..... "	9-45

For up journey, start from bottom to top on right hand [illegible]

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED AGENTS
to introduce the
MILLIONS POLICY

On Commission and Salaries ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 250 per month.

Influential men of all communities required. Present engagements no bar. With spare hour work you can earn a permanent monthly guaranteed income for one year. Full particulars, prospectuses, etc., may be had from.

THE PIONEER ASSURANCE Coy., Ltd.

249, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE.

	Rs.	a.
A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian.. By The Right. Rev. Robert Caldwell, D.D., LL.D.	10	8
Pedagogical Anthropology. By Maria Montessori, Author of "The Montessori Method". Translated from the Italian by Frederic Taber Cooper. With 163 illustrations and diagrams	12	4
Concrete Plain and Reinforced. By Frederick W. Tayler, M.E., Sc.D. and Sanford Thompson, S.B., M.Am.Soc. C.E.	18	6.
Buddhist Stories. By Paul Dahlke, Author of "Buddhist Essays", "Buddhism and Science", etc.	2	10
Women in the Hunting Field. By Mrs. Stuart Menzies.	6	9
Outlines of Railway Economics. By Douglas Knoop, M.A.	4	6
Out of the Dark. By Helen Keller, Author or "The Story of my Life." "The Practice of Optimism," "The World I live in" etc.	2	4
A Manual of Medical Treatment. By I. Burney Yeo, M.D., F.R.C.P., In two volumes.	21	14
A Dictionary of Treatment. By Sir William Whitla, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Author of "Pharmacy Materia Medica," and Therapeutics" "Practice and Theory of Medicine," etc.	14	0
The Manchester Tradition. By G. F. Bradby. Author of "Dick". "When every tree was Green", "The Awakening of Bittlesham" etc.	2	0
The Sould of India. An Introduction to the Study of Hinduism in its Historical Setting and Development, and in its Internal and Historical Relations to Christianity. By George Howells.	4	6
Magnetos for Automobilists. By S. R. Bottone, Author of "The Dynamo". "Ignition Devices," etc., With fifty-two illustrations	1	12
William of Germany. By Stanley Shaw, LL.D. With a frontispiece	5	0
Wireless Telephone Construction. By Newton Harrison, E.E., Author of "Practical Alternating Currents"; "Currents"; "Making Wireless Outfits", etc.	1	5
Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony Without Wires. By Charles R. Gibson, F.R.S.E., Author of "Scientific Ideas of To-day", "Electricity of To-day" etc....	1	12

THACKER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.
147

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

CLEANING, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious tastes Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM.
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271.

From 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

A Thrilling Drama of Western Life

THE COWBOY MILLIONAIRE.

(2,000 Feet Long)

INTERESTING! ABSORBING! EXCITING!

A Picture which Thrills and Amuses by turns,

TO THE AID OF STONEWALL JACKSON,

Another stirring American War Drama.

NIGHTLY FROM 8-15 to 9-45 ONLY.

That Great Sensational Subject PROTEA.

PRIZE SHOWS { *Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only)* / *Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)*

Big lot of Films for Sale. Apply to Manager.

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-night at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Farewell to

THE EGAWAS.

THE JAPANESE MARVELS will give a grand final show.

EVERYTHING ECLIPSED.

In addition to

FULL FILM PROGRAMME.

Star Film

THE BEST REVENGE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Cooperage, 9-30 p. m.

SATURDAY, 25th OCTOBER, 1913.

Semi-Finals and Finals,
The Sherwood Foresters
Finals, Cadets Bombay
Volunteer Rifles.
CONTESTS INCLUDING
L.ce.-Cpl. Taylor, vs. Dy. Inspector Melville,
Sherwood Foresters. Ex-Champion W. I

Pte. Clarke, vs. Vol. Kubes. Bo. V. R.
Sherwood Foresters. Volunteer Champion.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5 and Rs 3.
Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2.
Garrison in Uniform, Re. 1 and Annas 4.

PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co., AND BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

AUCTION SALE:

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

Sale on FRIDAY, 24th October.
at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 24th day of October at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Mongini Bros. (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale), by order of the concerned valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed French polished household furniture, such as tapestry line drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, Singer's hand sewing machine, palm stands, book case, single and double mirror door almyrahs, sliding door cupboards, nearly new iron safe by Harichand, lathe machine, marble and tile topped centre tables and teapoys, office table, mirrored chest of drawer, washhand tables, dressing tables, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, cots, carved tables, roll-topped writing tables, typo-writer in good order, platedware, crockery and glassware, ice box, table ornaments pictures, etc.

The above furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, Etc.

On SUNDAY the 26th October at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow next to Wadia Chawl on Government Gate Road, Parel, valuable teak and blackwood French polished drawing, dining, and bed room entire furniture such as tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, corner stands, marble topped centre table and tile topped teapoys, pictures, table ornaments, ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co., carpets, dining room table and chairs, dumb waiter, side-board, glass and crockeryware, hanging table and wall lamps, iron and brass double bedsteads, single and double door mirror almirahs, clothes press, mirror brackets, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, hat stands, easy and low chairs, writing table, garden plants, copper and alluminium utensils, coal and K. O. large and small cooking stoves, etc., etc., the property of MESSRS. J. C. JUDD AND H. J. PORTER, WORKSHOP FOREMEN, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Sale on TUESDAY, 28th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Square Piano, Stuffed Crocodile, Sewing Machine, Cooking Utensils, etc.

On TUESDAY, the 28th day of October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Cuffe Parade, corner of Fazul Road, sea-side, on Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, valuable and substantial French polished teak and blackwood, drawing, dining, bed-room and office furniture made to order by Dewji Canji and others, such as drawing-room velvet lined sofas and chairs, cabinets, English cane furniture, ladies' low and rocking chairs, centre and side tables, teapoys, rich carpets, a large stuffed crocodile, square piano by Schiedmayer and Sohne imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co. in good order, jardineers, China wall plates, table ornaments, sliding dining tables for ten and eight persons, dining room chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiter, meat safe, crockeryware, table lamps, bentwood chairs, iron and brass single and double bedsteads complete, brass railing baba cot, double and single mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washhand marble top tables, dressing chest of drawers, gown and cloths press, reclining sofa, easy chairs, clothes baskets, Chinese screen, Singer's hand sewing machine, office room writing table, revolving sewing chairs, hat stands, office clock, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. Walker, Esq., of Public Works Department.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th October, 1913.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LACES, FROCKS, IMITATION SILK, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tilumall Khupchand an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Thakurdwar Cross Lane, opposite Fanaswadi Lane (where also the goods of the Bhuleshwar Shop are removed) on Sunday the 26th day of October, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). The following goods of the above insolvent such as Silk Frocks, Imitation Jari Laces, Imitation Silk and shop furniture such as Gadlas, Takyas, Show Cupboards, Mehtaboxes, Stands, etc.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale. 251

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, 27TH INSTANT AT 11 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VELVET AND GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERED CAPS AND FURNITURE, &c.

UNDER instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Kaderbhoy Sadukbhoy Kagdi, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 27th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.), at Nos. 204-204, Bhendy Bazar. The following such as velvet caps, silver and gold embroidered caps, show cupboards, mehta boxes, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. required at the time of Sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as Cupboards, Chairs, Cheval glasses, Writing, Dressing and Wash-hand tables, Phonographs, Iron safes etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
1 Light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 Light rubber-tyred Shigram.
At 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.

CRAWFORD, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th October, 1913. 251

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS

LIQUID FUEL.

TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Ambala. Night temperature is in excess at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is generally in slight excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Sind but drier at Bikaner. Night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at Indore, Surat and Veraval; minimum temperature is in defect in the inland districts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect In the north Konkan. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain has been reported from Negapatam. Some change in the conditions is probably taking place in the south of the Bombay of Bengal.

A few showers may occur in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 23rd of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hrs. of Bright Sun. 8 A.M.	Hrs. of Bright Sun. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to-date
PERSIAN-AKAP.						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st)	92.3	70.0	53	..	0.00	—0.05
Jask	87.3	76.8	86	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st)	89.3	82.1	72	..	0.00	—0.20
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.3	65.0	61	..	10.28	+5.54
Rawalpindi	84.9	53.6	62	..	24.47	+1.73
Lahore	91.0	59.0	61	..	18.00	+2.83
Sirsa	92.3	63.0	50	..	17.84	+3.59
Ambala	91.5	63.9	57	..	28.21	4.57
Delhi	90.0	62.3	47	..	13.66	—3.90
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.2	67.2	40	..	7.39	—17.53
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	98.1	..	28	..	9.64	—25.54
Cawnpore	95.6	67.5	53	..	18.82	—14.62
Allahabad	96.6	67.5	41	..	22.36	—13.85
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	95.1	65.8	65	..	3.31	+1.05
Karachi	86.0	71.0	82	..	12.01	+5.88
Ajmer	92.1	67.2	57	..	11.16	—7.88
Jaipur	94.2	63.6	46	..	12.78	—9.12
Kotah	95.1	70.6	33	..	15.62	—10.74
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.0	65.0	78	..	38.37	+24.90
Dwarka	83.8	74.2	84	..	17.35	+3.66
Veraval	95.6	70.3	47	..	24.55	+7.36
Rajkot	94.6	61.8	68	..	28.58	×2.79
Bhavnagar Para.	96.0	65.3	36	..	35.95	+16.13
Surat	97.4	69.6	45	..	37.64	—2.53
Ahmedabad	98.6	67.7	42	..	35.61	+6.05
Deesa	96.3	59.4	49	..	35.15	×12.00
Neemuch	92.4	63.0	29	..	23.89	—3.38
Indore	92.1	66.6	38	..	36.48	+5.45
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.8	65.8	52	..	30.39	—21.44
Saugor	93.3	69.1	30	..	22.92	—20.16
Hoshangabad	94.1	64.4	80	..	36.31	—10.17
Khandwa	96.2	70.1	37	..	38.15	+10.05
Akola	97.2	70.5	39	..	26.70	—3.00
Amraoti	94.8	74.3	50	..	35.01	+4.28
Nagpur	94.6	73.8	49	..	43.55	—1.38
Chanda	93.0	65.0	72	..	52.29	+3.30
Raipur	92.7	70.6	73	..	36.03	—9.61
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.2	76.4	62	..	70.96	+0.66
Ratnagiri	94.3	70.4	49	..	71.76	—27.04
Mormugao	86.0	72.7	84	..	94.83	×5.82
Karwar	89.7	69.5	90	..	99.95	—16.34
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.4	68.1	43	..	15.10	—5.58
Ahmednagar	92.1	64.5	42	..	22.60	+3.17
Poona	93.0	61.2	55	..	25.42	+1.79
Sholapur	95.3	68.6	47	..	13.00	—12.86
Bijapur	92.2	68.8	53	..	14.67	—2.39
Belgaum	87.3	61.4	52	..	37.02	—5.20
Aurangabad	92.4	70.0	26	..	21.54	—3.56
Nizamabad (Indur).	91.0	64.2	59	..	35.55	×1.07
Hyderabad	91.7	66.2	61	..	16.28	—10.32
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.3	72.3	72	..	104.83	—9.46
Calicut	86.8	73.6	88	..	96.90	0.57
Cochin	87.7	75.7	85	..	79.36	—3.24
Colombo	87.0	71.5	93	..	18.36	—12.02
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.8	75.7	77	..	30.51	+1.70
Bellary	94.0	70.8	53	..	11.96	—1.85
Guddapah	93.3	70.5	64	..	18.59	—4.81
Madras	90.0	75.5	75	..	14.59	—8.51
Bangalore	83.8	59.8	53	..	19.04	—5.38
Coimbator	90.4	68.3	75	..	6.64	—3.76
Trichinopoly	90.6	76.8	73	..	11.06	—5.92
Negapatam	89.7	73.7	98	2.06	16.21	—0.31

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

A few falls of rain are reported from Burma and two inches from Negapatam; otherwise the weather has been dry everywhere. The temperature remains high and the air dry in the central parts of the country.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 22nd October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Inches	29.961
Temperature of Air	degrees	83.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	76.0
Dew Point	„	72.9
Relative humidity of Air	„	0.702
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		1.2
Maximum temperature of Air	egrees	90.2
Minimum do. do.		75.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW,ENE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles.	128

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 23rd October 1913 was 30.157 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings shou d be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High Water			
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.	
	Oct.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	24	m. 6 18	25	10
		6 33 a	24	1
Satur.	25	m 7 23	26	4
		7 53 a	25	4
Sun.	26	m 8 19	27	0
		8 56 a	26	10
Mon.	27	m 9 7	27	8
		9 48 a	28	3
Tues.	28	m 9 50	28	2
		10 36 a	29	5
Wednes.	29	m 10 31	28	5
		11 22 a	30	2

1913	Low Water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	Oct.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	24	m 1 14 a	20	7
Satur.	25	m 0 29	18	11
		0 a	18	11
Sun.	26	m 1 50	18	6
		4 a	17	4
Mon.	27	m 2 49	17	11
		3 20 a	15	10
Tues.	28	m 3 39	17	6
		3 59 a	14	8
Wednes.	29	m 4 27	17	4
		4 38 a	13	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
24. (Fri.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 10m
25. (sear.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 10m.
26. (m.)	6h. 3 m.	6h. 9m.
27. (Mon)	6h. 37m.	6h. 9m
28. (Tues.)	6h. 35m.	6h. 8m
29. (Wednes.)	6h. 37m.	6h. 8m

PHASES OF THE MOON—

First Quarter,	Oct.	7th	9h 16.2m.	A. M
Full Moon	„	15th	1h 36.6m.	A. M
Last Quarter,	„	22nd	4h 22.0m.	A. M
New Moon	„	30th	7h 30.2m.	P. M

SILVER.

THE DISTRIBUTING CENTRE.

1093 MILLION OUNCES IN 5 YEARS.

Usually silver excites little public interest in this country; so little, indeed, that few people probably realize how great a part silver has played in the past, or its great position and economic importance to-day in the estimation of a large proportion of the world's population, says "The Times." How great has been the dominance of silver is shown by the obvious circumstance that the greater part of the commercial transactions of the world is still expressed in terms of silver—the dollar, the franc, the gudden, the mark, the rouble, the krone, the lira, the peseta, and the rupee; and whilst the British pound sterling is now a measure of gold, it has only become so by a kind of etymological usurpation; originally, of course, it was a silver expression. The British sovereign is, no doubt, now the premier coin of the world; but not so very long ago, historically, that position was held by a coin of silver; and even to-day the equivalent of the sovereign in rupees or in Mexican dollars would be preferred, the one or the other, by probably the greater part of the people of the earth.

PRODUCTION OF SILVER.

Silver in 1911 came fourth amongst the leading metals in regard to the value produced, the figures, based upon the average prices in the European and American markets, being approximately as follows:—

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF METALS, 1911.

Pig Iron	Tons	62,100,000	£186,000,000
Gold	Oz.	25,315,000	97,000,000
Cooper	Tons	865,000	50,000,000
Silver	Oz.	252,000,000	26,700,000
Zinc	Tons	800,000	22,500,000
Tin	Tons	102,800	20,000,000
Lead	Tons	968,000	14,000,000

For 15 years, from 1892 to 1906, the world's production of silver made little progress; the period began with an output of 153 million ounces, and ended with 163 millions. In 1907 production rose by nearly 20 million ounces, and since then a steady annual increase has taken place. The output for 1911 was the highest recorded—252 million ounces, according to the most authoritative statistics, those of the United States Mint. Mexico remains what she has been for ages, the leading producer, her export for 1911 representing 87 million ounces fine. The United States came next with a production of 58 million ounces, and Canada third with 33,500,000oz.; followed by Australia with 17 millions and Germany with 14 millions. Those countries of the romance of silver, Chile and Peru, do not hold to-day the positions they once occupied; the latter came sixth with an output of 8 million ounces, but Chile is a long way down the list only 1,500,000oz. North America—Mexico, the United States, and Canada—now produces over 70 per cent. of the world's silver. The contribution of the British Empire was about 52 million ounces, Canada providing two-thirds of it. The high position of Canada is due to recent developments in Ontario; the mines of Cobalt, since they were opened eight years ago to the end of 1911, yielded 125 million ounces, representing a value of £13,000,000.

The world's production for the five years 1907-11 amounted to 1,093 million ounces fine, being an increase of 260 millions, or 31 per cent., on the output for the previous five years.

SILVER A BY-PRODUCT.

There are still in the world silver mines in the strict sense of the term, that is to say, mines of silver ore worked primarily for the silver; but such mines now contribute much the smaller portion of the world's production. The great bulk of the silver of to-day comes from mines which are only incidentally mines of silver; primarily they are mines of lead or copper, gold or zinc. Hence silver is now very largely a mere by-product. The production in the United Kingdom during 1911 was about 500,000oz., the whole of it being recovered from ores worked principally for other metals and not for the silver.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SILVER.

With what she imports and what she produces from her own soil, the United States of America handles more of the world's silver than any other country; but if we consider rather external trade in silver, the United Kingdom comes easily first. In the five fiscal years 1907-11 the States imported silver to the value of £46,000,000, mostly in the form of ore and base bullion, 64 per cent. being obtained from Mexico and 25 per cent. from Canada. In the same period the State exported silver to the value of £58,000,000, mostly bullion, but with a considerable percentage of coin; and, according to the American returns, £64,000,000, worth of it, or 79 per cent., came to the United Kingdom. Of the balance a small amount went direct to British India, and nearly £5,000,000, over 8 per cent., to another British possession, Hong-Kong. Nearly all that remained went to France.

Whilst the United Kingdom produces a mere fraction of the world's output of silver, she handles in her imports probably more than the half of that output. For the five years 1907-11, the imports of silver bullion only into the United Kingdom came to 545 million ounces, an amount within a fraction of the world's output; but, in addition, this country imported certainly 100 million ounces, probably more, in ores and concentrates, thus making a total, still excluding silver coin, of 645 million ounces. It does not follow that this large proportion of the world's output actually came to this country. Silver is still counter in international finance; and it is certain that some of the silver we import appears more than once in the records. On the other hand, no account has been taken in the calculation just made of the silver coin imported, which amounted to 54 million ounces in the period named, and a certain proportion of this coin certainly represented new production within the period. Hence it is probably safe to say that something more than the half of all the world's production of silver really does come to this country. Our total imports of silver in all forms during the five years amounted to 699 million ounces, equivalent to 64 per cent. of the world's production. The declared value of the silver bullion and coin imported during this quinquennial period was £65,500,000, equivalent to 2,223 shillings per once; the declared value of the exports came to £73,740,000, equivalent to 2.399 shillings per ounce; and if we take the average price of the bullion and coin imported to apply to the silver extracted in this country from imported ores, there appears the very handsome gross profit of £5,500,000 on the handling and refining of the metal (so far as any refining was done), apart from smelters' profits.

SOURCES OF THE IMPORTED SILVER.

Of the silver in all forms brought into this country during the five years 1907-11, 492 million ounces, or 70.4 per cent., came from the United States; Mexico followed next in order, but a long way behind, with nearly 40 million ounces, or 5.7 per cent., mostly in ores; then Canada with 26½ million of bullion. By a singular coincidence the next important source was an eastern one, the Straits Settlements sending 22 million ounces in coin. Australia followed with 22 millions, Peru with 14½ millions, Germany and Chile each with 12 millions, and France and Spain each with 10 million ounces. Most of the silver imported is in the form of bullion (no account is taken here of the imports or exports of any form of manufactured silver plate or jewellry); but occasionally large quantities of silver coin come in, principally Mexican and other dollars which are bought at their melting value. This was the case in 1907, when nearly 36,000,000ozs., of coin was imported. That year was one in which the Government of India was a large buyer; 13,000,000ozs. of that silver coin came from the Straits Settlements; and 13,000,000ozs. went back to India, says "The Times."

DESTINATION OF THE EXPORTS.

The British exports of silver furnish a striking testimony to the importance of London as a distributing centre for the precious metals. In addition to large quantities of British silver coins sent to our own possessions abroad, particularly in recent years to British West Africa, we supply large amounts of silver to France, Germany, Russia, Portugal and even to South America, notably Brazil. It is, however, British India which still remains the great market for silver; though indeed a considerable proportion of the silver sent to India ultimately finds its way to China. In the five years 1907-11 we sent 370,000,000oz. of that metal to British India, being 60 per cent. of the total silver exports; and if to this there be added 61,000,000oz. sent to China (direct and through Hong-kong) and to the Straits Settlements, the total becomes 430,000,000oz. sent to the East, or 70 per cent. of all we shipped overseas. There is, indeed, nothing in commerce more remarkable than the great stream of precious metal which flows continuously from West to East and is absorbed by the millions of India and China, like a river losing itself amongst the sands of a desert.

PRICES AND A PROFIT.

The price of silver in London has lately ranged between 27d. and 29d. per oz. standard. The average prices during the years 1906 and 1907, when, previous to 1911, the Indian Government was last a large buyer were respectively 30.368d. and 30.188d. per oz. The average for the four following years ranged from 23.7d. to 24.6d., the latter being practically the figure for both 1910 and 1911. Having regard to the facts which have been set out in connexion with our imports and exports it is certainly remarkable that the price is not to-day higher. It is easy to see how tantalizing the recent course of silver must now appear to producers and to speculators alike, as well as to eminent authorities who are accustomed to advise producers as to the probable course of the silver market. Silver is a sensitive commodity, and, with great nationalities changing their monetary standards from a silver to a gold basis, has passed through exciting and, one might say, trying times during recent years. There is one regular buyer, however, to whom variations in the price make little difference—the British Mint. In 1911, the Mint paid £657,000 for new silver bullion, and issued it in the form of coins representing a value of £1,746,498, thus making an apparent profit of 165 per cent. Even after allowing for the losses on worn silver coin withdrawn from circulation during the year, the profit appears at the rate of 84 per cent. Of the sum of £1,115,066 which the Mint handed over to the public exchequer, silver provided £939,987, or 84 per cent.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Oct. 23.

258. *Leave.*—The Officer Commanding is pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Officer for 3 weeks from 20th October 1913:—Major J.W. Hawes V.D.

259. *Command.*—During the absence on leave of Major J.W. Hawaes V.D. the Command of No. 1 Company will devolve on Lieut. P.H. Retallack.

257. *Viceroy Com petition.*—The first stage of the Viceroy's Competition will be fired off on Sunday next 26th October 1913.
Trains as usual.
There will not be a Spoon Shoot next Sunday.

258. *Gun Drill.*—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday the 25th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.
Dress:—Khaki with Caps.

258. *Concert.*—There will be a Smoking Concert at the B.V.A. Head Quarters on Saturday 25th October 1913.
Commencing at 9-30 P.M.
Admission Re. 1.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip, Captain R.A:
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

FEWER PAUPERS THAN IN 1873.

There were in England and Wales at the beginning of September 600,000 paupers, nearly a quarter of a million being indoor paupers, according to a Local Government Board return published last night. The resulting pauperism ratio of sixteen and a half per thousand inhabitants is the lowest recorded during the past forty years, and practically just half of that of 1873, when of a population thirteen and a half millions smaller than that of to-day 150,000 more than to-day were paupers. In London, for the first time since 1902, the total does not reach the hundred thousand.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22

Consols 2½ %	72⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.22
Rentes 3 %	87⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20·47
Bar Silver Spot	28 3-1
" 2 months hence	28 1-1
Closing Tone of Silver:—sellers at the rates	
Rupee Paper ½ %	63 11-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank Buying Rate).	1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 250,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m.st	4 15-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4 3-4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest lay to day loans	33-8
Interest 7 day market loans	3 3-4

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

PAPER MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 23.

The Paper Market opened weak to-day and witnessed a drop of about annas two during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-4, gradually declined and closed at Rs. 95-2 for 31st October delivery. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood about two annas up.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) changed hands at Rs. 101-4.

SHARES.

The Share Market remained closed to-day in pursuance of the Resolution of the Board of Directors, and the entire time was taken up in settling differences and closing transactions. The situation is very grave and the anxiety which prevails in the Market will remain at its highest till the Mahurat Settlement is over.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22

	Sale
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,00
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	3,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady Fair demand
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures: Feverish
Tone of Manchester Market:—Firm but not active-Manchester biz confined to transactions of retail character
Sellers indifferent

Mid Americans	7·84 d
Eq	10·40 d

New York 11 a m Jan. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan. 13·71. Mar. 13·74
New York Official noon call Jan. 13·69 Mar. 13.74.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·88 Mar. 13·96

CLOSING PRICES

Months	Previous closing price	To-day's price
O. N	7·40	7·45
N. D	7 30	7·36
D. J	7 26	7·32
J. F	7 25	7·31
F. M	7 25	7·30
M A	7.25	7·30
A M	7.25	7·29
M. J	7 24	7·29
J. J.	7·21	7·25
J. A.	7·17	7·21

OPENING TONE AND SALES

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	8,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price
O. N	7·45	7·51
N. D	7·36	7·41
D J	7·32	7·37
J. F.	7·31	7·36
F. M.	7·30	7 35
M. A.	7·30	7·35
A. M.	7·29	7 34
M J.	7·29	7 34
J. J.	7.25	7·29

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK Oct. 22.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	105,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—
Day's Exports to Continent	38,000

Futures at New York Jan 13·68 Previous Closing price 13·68.
Futures at New York Mar. 13.72. Previous Closing price 13·50
Advanced on unfavorable weather Reports and on bullish Private crop Reports
Spot Cotton at New York 14.50. Previous price 14.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 3-4 Previous price 13 3-4.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·85. Previous price 13.63.
Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13·93. Previous price 13.71
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10 4
Demand 3 i 4 4.3 5½
Silver Commercial Bars 6 0⅛

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON Oct. 22.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000
Rs. 8,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 7,50,000 " " to Bombay. } Rs. 16,30,000
Rs. 70,000 " " to Madras.
Tenders on Calcutta at " (Min. Rate) Received above
Tenders on Bombay at 1-1-16 " " 8% thatrate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.06
Telegraph transfers—
Rs. 3,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 65, 40,000 " " to Bombay. } Rs. 1,03,60,000
Rs. 6,30,000 " " to Madras.
Tenders on Calcutta at (Min Rate) Received % above
Tenders on Bombay at 1-3-32 " " 8% that rate in full
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.10
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 1,20,00,000
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 1,20,00,000
Extra Allotments.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Oct. 24.

1138. Parade. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Fridays at 6 p.m.

1139. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 27th instant at 7 p.m.

1140. Machine Gun. "G" Company's Machine Gun parade for Tuesday the 28th instant is cancelled.

1141. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 26th instant.

1142. Enrolment. The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Company:—
No. 7593 Cyclist D. L. Lynn.

(Sd.), F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 23.

The American markets show an advance of 21 points in New York and 24 points in New Orleans. Weather for the next few days will be important as no crop is harvested without frost scarce, but this year the early frost has really done serious damage as reports are confirmed. No doubt the panic in the Stock Market together with large stocks of manufactured goods dull the edge of demand for finished goods. But these things are bound to be restored to a normal state, and though there will not be a great industrial boom in the textile trade of our country, but as we said the spindles must run even with a certain disparity between the cost of raw material and finished products. But there are certain mills whose working management is fundamentally rotten or unsound will be hit hard whereas with others these hard times would make very little difference.

The Local Market is steady with a normal turnover in actuals as well as forward delivery contracts.

It would be interesting to our readers to know the World's Cereal Crop.

WORLD'S CEREAL CROP.

WHEAT ESTIMATED AT 3,330,000,000 BUSHELS; CORN, 2,766,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

The production of wheat in the principal countries of the world that raise it, is estimated to be 4.1 per cent. greater this year than last, the total production being estimated at 3,330,000,000 bushels, according to a cablegram to the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

The oats production, estimated at 3,426,000,000 bushels, is 5.9 per cent. less than last year; rye 1,496,000,000 bushels, or 6.7 per cent. less; barley 1,225,000,000 bushels, which is 1.2 per cent. more than last years.

The preliminary estimate of corn, which is given for the United States, European Russia, Spain, Italy, Hungary proper, Japan, Bulgaria, Switzerland and Tunis, is 2,766,000.000 bushels, which is 22.4 per cent. less than was raised in those countries last year.

The rice crop of Japan is estimated at 16,662,000,000 pounds, an increase of 5.1 per cent. over last year.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine	Fly Good.	ood.	Delivery
H G Bengals (Railway terms)	..	255	..	25-1-14
H G Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	264	..	..	Do.
Do.	260	..	..	Ready New Crop
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	262	..	..	25-1-14
M G. Khandeish	284	272	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha Hinganghat.	325	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee.	321	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	316	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaum	312	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	304	..	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Omrawatty	307	..	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee. Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	339	..	326	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	284	272	..	25-1-14
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	296	Ready
Westerns, Churka	..	..	289	Do.
G Westerns	..	..	294	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	306	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
M. G do.	..	..	..	..
M, G Bijapore	..	..	..	—

REPAIRING MOTOR-CARS ON PUBLIC ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Do motor-car companies hold special licenses for making exhibitions of their cars on public roads and for keeping them standing there for hours together for repairs. From the fact that this is done under the eyes of the police goes to show that they are classed among the privileged ones. And, yet we see daily poor vendors of fruit and sweets, earning a scanty livelihood who occupy small and remote corners in the streets hauled up before the magistrate and compelled to pay penalties on charges of obstruction of traffic on public roads. This is an instance of the strange turns and twists the law can take in certain cases.— Yours. etc.,

BHUJIAWALLA.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

CRISIS IN COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYERS' DEFENCE UNION

HOW TRADE UNIONISM HAS FAILED.

The new crisis in the cotton trade is unpleasantly symptomatic of the forces at work throughout the labour world, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." Out of a quarrel involving the personality of a single individual, discord has arisen that may paralyse the whole textile industry. And the most sinister feature is that those who have struck at a Bolton mill are pronounced in the wrong by their own trade union leaders, but pay as little respect to the censure as they do to the opinion of their employers.

It may be asked why, if the dispute is of such an isolated character, the master spinners should have felt it necessary to sentence the whole of Lancashire to the lock-out proclaimed yesterday. Unfortunately, they have to choose between a united stand and a course which would subject them to detailed helplessness. The strikers at the one mill will have financial support from the general body of workers, and upon these lines the firm affected could be paralysed for an indefinite time. And if the other members of the trade do not wish to meet with such a fate in their own turn, they must bring an all-round pressure upon strike funds so as to diminish the operative power of dictating terms. We referred the other day to the Employers' Defence Union as a piece of strategy which the developments of the labour question made unavoidable. In truth, if employers are to retain any bargaining power at all, they must bargain in concert and fight in concert if it comes to fighting. If union is strength on the one side, individualism is impotence on the other.

The failure of labour leaders to restrain impulsive militancy is becoming so common as to be almost the regular situation. The can excite, but they cannot control. The new school of trade unionism seems to have failed remarkably in producing the type of character that sways opinion and leds individuals to place their judgment in trust. And it must become a question whether the incessant energies of Government conciliation are not a factor in frustrating settlement by the more ordinary means of negotiation. It appears to have got into the heads of some classes that, however unreasonable their cause, they have only got to show a little obstinacy to bring a Board of Trade official upon the scene, who will try and get some *douceur* for them at any rate as an inducement to resume work. If this philosophy becomes paramount, we shall require not one but a dozen. Sir George Askwiths to perambulate the country, an employment will arise for them at every milestone of their progress. As in other spheres, too much fussiness in the cause of peace is one of the most deadly incentives to war.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

The results of examinations by the above Chamber which were held in Bombay under the supervision of Government are declared in the "Government Gazette," ninety-six students of Prof. Davar's College have come out successful including 12 Distinctions. Below are the names of such successful students:—

Senior Book-Keeping and Accountancy:—Advala J. R. (Teacher's Diploma); Sutaria D C. (Distinction); Aiyar J. S. V. (Distinction); Aiyar C. S. H.; Ajmera M. M.; Barreto J.; Bethariá L. M. S. P.; Bhargava R. S. J.; Bhatt N. R.; Butala C. K.; Cohen J. S.; Dalal G. N.; Dalal R.C.; Daru R. S.; Davda P.J.; D'Cruz S. J.; D'Mello L. F.; Desai D. G.; Desai K. R.; Dos R. P.; Doshi M. B.; D'Souza G.; Gheevala M. V.; Gupta B. D.; Keluskar G. V.; Kothandram R. C.; Kulkarni R. S.; Marquis P. R.; Medh S. N.; Mehendale D V.; Mehta G. G.; Misquita D. G.; Mudaliar M. C.; Murti C. K.; Nagarajan R.; Pagnis B. B. Pandalai K. C.; Pandit M. N.; Perry S. S.; Ranade A. N.; Rajain R. N.; Rozario J.; Sheth A. B.; Sobha C. H.; Vaidyanathan D.; Vipparty L. R.

Senior Methods and Machinery of Business:—Betharia L. M. S. P. (Distinction). Bhargava R. S. J. (Distinction); Daru R. S. (Distinction); Joshi Minu S. (Distinction); Kothandram R. C. (Distinction); Parekh H. B. (Distinction); Rajan R. N. (Distinction); Sataria D. C. (Distinction); Aiyar T. S. V.; Ajmera M. M.; Davda P.; D'Cruz S. J.; Desai D. G.; Jani G. M.; Lasrado S. S.; Mahnek J. H.; Mehendale D. V.; Mohamed N. U. P.; Munshi R. F.; Nagarajan R.; Narayan A.; Pagnis B. B.; Pandalai K. C.; Pandit M. N.; Perry S. S.; Saklatwala D. J.; Sodha C. H.; Thaker G. P.; Vaidyanathan D.; Vipparty L. R.; Warrior K. K. K.

Senior Commercial Law:—Aiyar T. S. V.; Daftary H. D.; Joshi M. S.; Mehendale D. V.; Munshi R. F.; Nagarajan R.; Pagnis B. B.; Sutaria D. C.; Vaidyanathan D.; Vipparty L. R.

Senior Banking and Currency:— Murti C. K. (Distinction); Joshi M. S.; Mehendale D. V.; Sutaria D. C.; Thaker G. P.; Vipparty L. R.

Senior Political Economic:—Perry S. S.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £75; Copper Braziers £89½; Yellow Metal 7 3-8;.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6; value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 52½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 53½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers, quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 45½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers, Easier. Calcutta Linseed 44-9; Oct.-Nov.; London sellers Easier.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36; Oct.-Nov.; London sellers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3. Oct.-Nov.; Buyers firmer.

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa FE—62lbs. 34; Jan.-Feb.; sellers dull. Barletta Russo—62½lbs. 33½; Feb.-March; sellers quiet.

Australian.—South Australian. 35; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. Victorian. 35; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. New South Wales. 35; Jan.-Feb.; sellers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13; sellers Nov.-Dec.; steady. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-3½; nominal Jan.-March; German Beet-root 88 % 9-10½; sellers October; Irregular but closing quiet. 10-1½; sellers May; E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 14½; sellers Nov.Dec.; firm, higher prices asked. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-9½; November; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-8½; November value.

Jara Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta 11-6; Nov.-Dec.; value. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-7½; Nov.-Dec.; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 12-6; Nov.-Dec.; value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12-7½; Nov.-Dec.; value. Quiet, nominal in the absence of biz.

Beef & Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 35-6; Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 37-6; General Tone of Tallow Auction dull.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 41½; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg sellers Easier.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-12-6; Oct.-Nov.; Hull Buyers steady.

INDO-YARKAND TRADE.

ADVERSE MARKET INFLUENCES.

The Simla correspondent of the "Statesman" says:—

In the course of his report on Indo-Yarkand trade for the year ended March 31st, 1913, Sir George Macartney Consul-General at Kashmir, points out that the trade, so far as its volume is concerned, appears to have been an average one and shows a falling-off in figures of imports and exports as against the previous year, but this fall does not necessarily argue a diminution of trade. Though imports and exports, except treasure, were well maintained, yet it does not appear that the trade itself promises to be a prosperous one for those engaged in it, and in spite of what is being and what has been done for the benefit of traders there is widespread complaint that profits have been small so far as exports of Turkistan goods for India are concerned. Traders have been fairly well satisfied with their venture, but the year has been a bad one for the sale of imports.

ECONOMIC FACTORS.

The causes which have affected adversely the local markets are partly economic and partly political. Chief among the former is the ever-increasing price of food-stuffs throughout the whole of South Turkistan, brought about apparently by the depreciation of the Chinese currency, the increase of population living in the towns, large purchases of grain by the Kirghiz for consumption on the Pamirs, increased cultivation of cotton (for export to Russia) in the vicinity of Kashgar and Yarkand to the detriment of the cultivation of cereals and the yearly exodus of Kashgarian labourers to Russian Turkistan to find work there. Fifty or sixty thousand of these people go to Ferghana just at the time when their labour is required for cultivating at home, but they all return in the autumn, and naturally help to raise the demand for foodstuffs.

REVOLUTIONARY UNREST.

Revolutionary unrest during the summer and winter of 1912 has also reacted unfavourably on the market. It is true that apart from a few murders of Chinese officials in several towns of Chinese Turkistan there has been no commotion so extensive as would necessarily have affected the ordinary population. Nevertheless, doubt as to the future, increased by the arrival of a detachment in Kashgar, took hold of the popular mind and manifested itself in a partial dislocation of trade.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN BOMBAY.

The following is the general summary of the district season Reports of the Presidency for the week ending Tuesday last:—

There was good rain during the week in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Savantvadi and Kholapur. The rainfall was beneficial except in Kanara where it caused some damage to standing crops. More rain is still required in parts of the Deccan and Belgaum. The standing crops were slightly damaged by locusts and insects in parts of Sind, by rats in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha and by insects in parts of Broach, the Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur; they were in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi crops continue. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. The public health was generally good. Prices though high are fluctuating in parts. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	12 to 37
Gujarat	14 to 25
Konkan	27 to 39
Deccan	8 to 45
Karnatak	29 to 44

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

The Directors' report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1913, states that the Gross Profits to the Bank for the past Half-year, including *yen* 1,219,061.19 brought forward from last account, amount to *yen* 22,308,304.56, of which *yen* 18,928,535.60 have been deducted for Interests, Taxes, Current Expenses, Rebate on Bills Current, Bad and Doubtful Debts, Bonus for Officers and Clerks, &c., leaving a balance of *yen* 3,379,768.96 for appropriation. The Directors now propose that *yen* 350,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Divident at the rate of Twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb *yen* 1,800,000.00. The Balance, *yen* 1,229,768.96 will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PORT TRUST.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay have appointed their chairman, Mr. F. L. Sprott, to be their representative on the committee recently appointed by H. E. the Governor-in-Council to consider the question of the future development of the City of Bombay. They have not nominated any witnesses.

Major-General Robertson, whom the King knighted on September 26th, has set up a remarkable record of military service. Beginning his career as a trooper in the 16th Lancers, he obtained in ten years a commission in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and revealed such ability that four years later he was appointed a Staff Lieutenant in the Quartermaster-General's Department at Simla. Most of his subsequent service has been on the Staff. Sir William Robertson, who was promoted to Major-General in 1910 saw service with the Chitral Relief Force and in the Boer War, being mentioned in dispatches in both campaigns.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 23rd

S. S. Himalaya	Evans	London	October 1
S. S. Palamcotta	Elton	Durban	October 3
S. S. Begum	Ellis	Calcutta	September 23
S. S. Lightning	Cocks	Calcutta	etc.

DEPARTURES.

October 23rd

S. S. Kesara	Minett	Busreh via Karachi
S. S. Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon
S. S. Koweit	Brewis	Jeddah

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Thursday:—

S. S. Highland	Monarch	Scott Mostyn Deep
S. S. Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta
S. S. Glendhu	Norrie	Cochin and Colombo
S. S. Ehrenfels	Weyhansen	Antwerp and Rotterdam

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—

Steamer		
	City of London	for Liverpool etc.
"	Palamcotta	for Zanzibar
"	Okenfels	for Calicut etc.
"	Gryfevale	for Liverpool etc.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia with the homeward Mails of the 18th instant arrived Aden at 2 a.m. on Thursday the 23rd idem.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 17th instant passed Suez at 1 a.m. on Thursday the 23rd idem.

S. S. Himalaya:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Himalaya, 3,705 tons, Captain H. G. Evans, arrived in harbour on Thursday from London, which port she had left on October 1st, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain G. Elton, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Durban, which port she had left on October 3rd, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Begum:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Begum, 2,907 tons, Captain O. G. Ellis, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, which port she had left on September 23rd, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S. S. Koweit:—The Arab steamer, Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain W. M. Brewis, sailed on Thursday for Jeddah, with ballast and 1,118 pilgrims.

S. S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2,459 tons, Captain T. Christiansen, will sail today for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Highland Monarch:—The steamer Highland Monarch, 2,545 tons, Captain D. Scott, will sail to-day for Mostyn Deep, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Glendhu:— The steamer Glendhu, 2,628 tons, Captain J. T. Norrie, will sail to-day for Cochin and Colombo, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Ehrenfels:—The steamer Ehrenfels, 2,780 tons, Captain B. Weyhansen, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lightning:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lightning, 2,121 tons, Captain G. T. Cocks, will sail to-day for Calcutta, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

THURSDAY October 23rd, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agent.
B.	Ludgate	Nicholson	J. M. & Co
C.	R. Barenfels	England	W. & A. G. & Co
D.	& E City of Bombay	Gray	K. N. & Co
F.	Kirkdale	Gibson	J. F. & C
G.	Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant
H.	Homayun	Murch	T. M. & Co
K	Glendhu	Norrie	K. N. & Co
N.	Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	K. N. & Co
O.	Baron Innerdele	Solister	J. V. & Co
P.	Chupra	Macfadien	M. M & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Highland	Monarch Scott	W. & A. G. & Co
2.	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Ardgair	Auld	J. M & Co
4.	Lighting	Cook	M. M. & Co
5.	Ehrenfels	Weyhouse	T. M. & Co
6.	Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
7.	Kybfels	Frisins	W. & A. G. & Co
8.	Kamakwa Maru	Hori	N. Y. Co
9.	Marienbad	Rednarz	A. L. S. & Co
10&11	Sofala	Moth	M. M & Co
12 & 13	City of London	Wish	K. N. & Co
15.	Abydos	Davis	B. & A S. N & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co	
Baron Fairly	Foley	W. & A. G. & Co.	
Bechvana	Buckley	T. M. & Co.	
Baroda	Horsecroft	M. M. & Co	
Begum	Ellis	T. M. & Co	
ClanLamont	Turton	P. F. & Co	
Dandolo	Giacopello	V. S. N. & Co	
Duffield	Biddick	W. & A. G. & Co	
Gryfvale	Steel	T. M. & Co	
Hoscines	Fanning	T. M. & Co	
Habsburg	Seberich	A. L. S. N. & Co	
Hellas	Birg	F. F. C. & Co	
Hallington	Rodgers	J. F. & Co,	
Ilford	Nicolle	T. M. & Co	
Himalaya	Evans	P & O. S. N & Co	
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co	
Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co	
Maloja	Weston	P. & O. S. N. & Co	
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay & Co	
Okenfels	Knapps	W. & A. G. & Co	
Palitana	Le Grand	M. M. & Co	
Palamcotta	Cton	M. M. & Co	
Queen Adelaide	Ritson	W. & A. G. & Co.	
Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co	
Strathgary	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co	
Strathfillan	Meckanzie	W. & A. G. & Co.	
Strathgarry	rank	W. & A. G. & Co	
Szillah	Nanscawias	T. M. & Co	
Sestan	Forbes	M. M. & Co	
Sildra	Bryn		
Sultan Van	Koetle	Bottima	

EX-PRISON GOVERNOR SENT FOR TRIAL.

ALLEGED BIGAMY AND THEFT.

Formarly governor of St. Albans Prison William Henry Wood, alies Oxley, aged 63, was sent for trial at Highgate during Mail week on charges of burglary at White House Muswell Hill, and the theft of property valued at £30, and with bigamy, says Contemporary. The accused was brought up in charge of two warders from Pentonville Prison, where he has been serving a term of six months' imprisonment for burglary.

His first marriage, it is alleged took place at Wakefield Parish Church on February 5, 1884 and the second at Christ Church, West Green, on September 24, 1910.

Mr. Lindsay Scott, of the White House, Muswell Hill, said that the accused had been employed at his house as a gardener on one occasion only. The house was broken into on the night of March 7.

Detective Page said that at 8-0 a.m. on June 14 he arrested the accused as he was digging up some silver in a garden in Dartmouth Park-road. Highgate. That silver formed part of the proceeds of the burglary for which the accused was now serving a term of imprisonment. The other silver found there was identified as the proceeds of the burglary at Mr. Scott's house.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

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MEDICATED CONFECTION SABEP.

PUNJABI SALEM MISREE PAKA.

This food-medicine is composed of misree salep, safron, sarsaparilla and many marvelous indigenous drugs. It radically cures indigestion Cough, Constipation, Piles Impurity of Blood, Nervousness, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Fistula and all Skin Diseases. Efficacious in every season, Re. 1 for Bombay seer, (11 ounces) Re. 2 and As. 8 for 3 seers tin. Postage extra.

Dr. BHAISHANKER, VAIDYA.

112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY POST, GIRGAON.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

UNFAIR PROPORTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

At yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation presided over by the Chairmen Mr. C. F. Payne, the Commissioners considered a proposal in the Government Resolution re the constitution of Corporation about the separate Mahomedan representation.

BALANCING BY NOMINATION.

Dr. Haridhone Dutt moved that as the election of two councillors to each ward would afford every facility to the representation of minorities, no separate provision need be made for the representation Mahomedans, especially as the Government has the power of balancing the results of election by nomination. He said, while he heartily sympathised with the aspirations of his Mahomedan fellow-countrymen, he sincerely believed that the recommendations made by the Special Committee would be for the good of the Corporation, for the good of the Hindus and for the good of the Mahomedans themselves. Why should one community be given any special power by the Legislature? What about the other communities? Calcutta was a cosmopolitan city, there were the Jewish and Parsi communities represented here, then there was the rapidly-growing Indian Christian Community, why should not that community have a separate representation? It would be prejudicial to the interest of the Corporation and to the interests of the community as a whole if the Mahomedans were granted separate representation.

PROPORTION OF VOTE TO POPULATION.

The Chairman made a lengthy statement in the course of which he said:—That it had been said that the object of the Government was to create a division between the two classes of community and that special favour was shown to the Mahomedans. He entirely repudiated that there was no question of any special favour whatever to any community. The case of the Mahomedans was a case entirely apart. There was no other community in Calcutta which was in the same position at all. This was by far the most difficult question which arose in connection with this Bill, but it was a question which had to be faced. The Government had to face it and this House had to face it in some form. It was a question of which every solution must have some objection to it, and there was no doubt that the only thing which the Government of any other community could do was to try to choose the solution which was least open to objection. Over a fourth of the population of Calcutta were Mahomedans, but their voting power at an election was less than one-half of the total voting power, and in no single ward had the Mahomedans got a majority at present in the Corporation. There was only one elected Mahomedan Commissioner. A further difficulty was that the Mahomedans had no representative body or anything like that to whom the Government might delegate the power of securing a certain number of Mahomedans every year. They were then left with three alternatives to make good the deficiency. One was that proposed now namely to leave the matter to chance at the general election and for the Government to make good the difference by means of nomination. The second alternative was that it might be suggested that certain wards where there was a large number of Mahomedans, it would be laid down that at least one of the representatives should be a Mahomedan. The third alternative was that which was actually proposed in the Government letter namely an entirely separate Mahomedan electorate electing their own representatives.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED.

As regards the first alternative there was not a single ward in which the Mahomedans had got a majority and only one or two wards in which they had got anything approaching a majority, and then it was only equal to one-third of the votes. It was said that if they had two commissioners for each ward the probability was that a Mahomedan would be elected as one of them, and the old practice had been quoted. Two points, however, had been lost sight of. One was that since all the parties had learnt the value of unity and cohesion. The other was that the voting power had been greatly changed under the modification of the election rules which was introduced six years ago. Since that date the number of Mahomedans elected had been very few. Personally he did not believe that more than two or three Mahomedans would be elected under the present rules and they would have only two or three Mahomedan Commissioners out of 50. Assuming that they had five Mahomedan Commissioners It would be one in ten whereas the Mahomedan population was one in four. As regards the second alternative, there were two main difficulties regarding that. The first difficulty would disappear if they had two Commissioners for every ward. The second difficulty was that if they had two commissioners for the more populous wards in which there were the largest number of Mahomedans were not the more populous wards. Hence the alternative was open to the same objection, therefore they were driven back to the third alternative which was not open to any objections except that of a communal representation and sectarian representation. The Government had got to do its best to solve this problem without any fear or favouritism.

Nawab Seraj-ul-Islam moved:

That in view of the fact that the Mahomedans formed over one-fourth of the population of the town and have hitherto failed to secure for their community adequate representations on the Corporation some special provision be made in the new Act to secure for them a proper and an adequate representation.

Mr. Banks moved:

(1) That the Mahomedan Community be represented on the Corporation by no less than one-fifth of the entire number of the elected commissioners and in order to secure his object in certain wards in which it may be decided that two representatives shall in future be returned, one shall be a Mahomedan to be elected by the Mahomedans; (2) that the Mahomedan electors shall not be allowed to vote in the election of other candidates in such selected wards; (3) that any qualified Mahomedan may stand for election as the representative of any other ward (not being one of the selected wards in which the entire body of the electors irrespective of race, creed or class may take part in the voting.

He said Calcutta is essentially a Hindu and Mahomedan city, and he did not see any reason why in the administration of its civil affairs there should be any discord in the event of the Government finding some more seats for the Mahomedans. The discussion had not concluded when the meeting adjourned.

BOMBAY "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

Thursday Oct. 23.

Captain C. P. Parge, 109 Infantry, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., to be Political Agent, Cambay.

Mr. Mector R., Kothavala to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden.

Mr. J. B. Samson to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave in combination with furlough for twenty-one months.

The services of Captain D. C. V. Fitz Gerald, Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Jail Department.

Mr. Govind Krishna Kale, Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Thana Sessions Division.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch to be District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Captain D. C. V. FitzGerald, I.M.S., to do duty at the Yeravda Central Prison temporarily under the orders of the Superintendent of the Prison.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., to be Collector of Kaira.

Mr. J. P. Brander I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector Ahmednagar.

Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. W. A. H. Miller, to be Working Plans Officer, Southern Circle.

Mr. A. G. Edie, to be Divisional Forest Officer Eastern Division, Kanara.

Mr. H. M. Chibber, Assistant Professor of Botany at the Agricultural College, Poona, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days.

Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, is granted three months' privilege leave.

The services of Engineer W. H. Waters, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as 3rd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to that Government.

The Reverend J. A. Wilson, Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, to be Chaplain of Byculla.

The Reverend C. R. Ryall, Assistant Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, to be Chaplain of St. Paul's Poona.

The Reverend W. A. Sawtell, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, to be Assistant Chaplain of St. Marks Poona, with charge of Ghorpuri.

The Reverened R.C.V. Hodge, Chaplain of Panchgani, to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad.

The Reverend W. Thomson has been appointed Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, and Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

Mr. P. Wren to act as Principal, Training College for Teachers in Secondary Schools, Bombay.

The services of Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months.

The services of the Honourable Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Mr. F. H. Clardge, Inspector of Steam Boilers, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with leave on medical certificate for three months.

Mr. A. H. Fell to be Chief Inspector of Smoke Nuisances in Bombay.

Mr. G. H. Baker to be Assistant Inspector.

The following temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons are appointed Assistant Surgeons of the Third Grade:—Mr. Ramchandra Shivram Tembe, Mr. Keshavlal Malukohand Parikh, Mr. Sharfuddin Husen Shaik, Mr. Kalyanji Mankodi, and Frank Rodrigues.

Captain D. J. Sice, Karachi Artillery Volunters, is transferred to the Nagpur Volunter Rifle Corps.

Captain H. S. Hutchinson, I.M.S., to act as Professor of Physiology, Histology and Hygiene, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Major J. H. Horton, D.S.O., I.M.S., to act as Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Captain M. S. Irani, I.M.S., to do duty as Civil Surgeon, Sukkur.

Assistant Surgeon R. S. Poredi to act as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur.

Mr. S. K. Engineer to be Honorary Assistant Physician, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, Bombay, for a term of one year.

Second Lieutenant C. M. Rennick, 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave out of India for six months.

Captain J. Taylor, I.M.S., to act as Assistant to the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure.

The services of Mr. R. A. Fitzherbert, Assistant Engineer are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Public Works Department, for the charge of the Imperial Sub-Division, Simla.

Mr. Moosa Ali Mirza is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals District.

Mr. S. C. Mould, is appointed Executive Engineer, Poona District.

Mr. J. M. Mackay is transferred to Sind.

Mr. Ardeshir Barjorji Spencer, Assistant Engineer, is promoted to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Commissioner, Central Division.

Mr. N. E. Shrigley to be Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

CLOSE OF BHAMPTA TRIAL.

WIDESPREAD SYSTEMATIC DACOITIES.

JURY FIND 49 ACCUSED GUILTY.

JUDGMENT DEFERRED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

Yesterday, all day, Mr. Allison, I.C.S., Special Judge, was engaged in summing up to the jury the case in which 51 persons have been under trial for being members of a gang of professional thieves.

The Judge said that this was a case under Section 401 I. P. C. (habitual association to commit thefts). The prosecution asserted that there was a gang in existance before 1891 but the present gang had existed from 1891 to 1892. Before the year 1900 there were house breaking and railway thefts in various parts of India. In 1900 a part of the gang was captured at Vellore, Madras, and one part at Mysore. Other captures were in 1903 at Hadaspur Junnar and Koregaon. In 1904 eight Bhamtas were arrested again at Junar. In 1904, 14 Bhamptas were arrested with three innocent looking housebreaking implements. In 1904 some members were arrested at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Belgaum. In 1908 some fifty thefts occurred in Bengal and the police officers of that Province attributed these thefts to the Bhamptas. At this time the "Satara gang" was captured and many money orders were traced to these men. In 1909 there were numberless thefts in the Bhor district and again in 1910.

In Bengal in 1911 some bhamptas were arrested red handed at Kotiawada and in 1912 there were a number of thefts. In all these thefts one or the other of the accused was believed to be present. There is no reason to think that because the accused belonged to a criminal tribe that they were necessarily thieves. The accused although they produced some evidence to prove that they were landowners, the prosecution had pointed out that these lands were bought by ill-gotten money.

The burden to prove that there was a gang lay wholly with the prosecution and it was their duty to see whether any of the accused was a member of that gang. The prosecution would divide the accused into three divisions viz house breakers and railway thieves, house breakers only and lastly those who have only weak evidence against them. Of these 26 belong to the first batch, 14 to the second and 11 to the third batch.

Mr. Allison then described in detail how each of the accused was connected with the the gang and asked the jury to weigh the evidence against each man and give their verdict accordingly.

After two hour's deliberation the jury returned to Court and the foreman announced the verdict: "We are unanimously of opinion that there was a gang of Bhamptas. Our verdict is unanimous that 43 of the accused are guilty under Section 401 I.P.C., and that six are guilty under the same Section by a majority of 4 to 1. We are also unanimous that two of the accused are not guilty."

Judgment has been deferred.

AVIATION HATS.

ECCENTRICITIES OF WOMEN'S HEADGEAR.

Eccentricity is the keynote of the autumn and winter hat. A casual glance at the well-filled windows in the West-end suggests that milliners have drawn inspiration from the aerodrome, and the housemaid's pantry, says the "Standard."

The influence of the aviation girl, who is already a well-known figure at Brooklands and Hendon, is probably responsible for the "aeroplane bow," which is the distinguishing feature of much of women's headgear. Shaped like a propeller, it varies in size from about five to fifteen inches. It may stretch across the forehead, or perch above the coiffure, or lie flat over the ear, or spring directly from the centre of the crown. Even the dignified ostrich plume is being converted into something remotely resembling a propeller to meet the prevailing taste.

Other feathers are being tortured into the most eccentric form. For example, five-sixths of the stem of the feather is entirely stripped, while at the summit is a forlorn looking clump, which has the appearance of a housemaid's feather brush. An aigrette, again, is treated so that it resembles nothing so closely as the bottle brush of the butler's pantry. Some hats have a kind of rough fence in front, consisting of a regiment of feathers, in the form of wheat-ears, white and scarlet alternately, which stand vertical and rigid from the brim of the hat. The limit of eccentricity is reached in a black velvet hat, the sole trimming of which is the two naked stems of ostrich feathers dyed scarlet, and curling downwards like their wire, almost to the waist.

Lastly, there is a school of decoration which depends for its effects on bows and bindings of patent leather and American cloth.

"BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA."

A meeting of the above Sabha will be held on Thursday the 23rd. Instant at Nagdevi Cross Lane, Barbhaya Mohalla at Seth Mulji Damodhardas House at 5 p.m. (B. T.). Vaidya Prabhaker Pange will deliver a lecture on "Consumption and its Treatment." Dr. J. A. Turner, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, has kindly consented to preside. All Vaidyas and Sympathisers are cordially invited.

GANJAM DEPORTATION.

COLLECTOR'S EXTRAORDINARY ACTION.

APPEAL BY "THE HINDU."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

"The Hindu" in a leading article calls attention to a singular case of deportation in the Ganjam District. Mr. M. MacMichael, Collector of Ganjam, is responsible for this alleged act, particulars of which are briefly these:—

THE CASE.

Appanna Patnaik, a resident of Parlikimidi who owns lands in the Agency Tracts, had protraced litigation with one Bisoyi of Namanagaram over a village called Rasikarayapuram and eventully won the suit. Bisoyi, thereupon, sent up a petition to the Collector in which he made serious allegations against Patanaick to the effect that he had incited a local disturbance known as the Jerango Riot. As result of the petition Patanaik was called upon to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace. Patnaik was prepared to show cause but the Collector without taking any evidence ordered him to enter into a bond for Rs. 10,000. Not content with this the Collector also ordered institution of proceedings against the man under Section 110 of Criminal Procedure Code.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The case was heard by Mr. Bhore I.C.S., who in a lengthy order held that the proceedings had been initiated on a complaint of Bisoyi who admitted entertaning feelings of bitter hostility towards Patnaik and accordingly discharged the man.

FORBIDDEN TO ENTER.

Shortly afterwards Patnaik went on a pilgrimage to Rameswaram and during that time the Collector in his capacity as Agent of H. E. Governor under Section 7 of Act 24 of 1859 issued a notice to him to show cause why he should not be forbidden to enter the Agency. Again as there was no evidence of the notice having been actually served on Patnaik, orders were given to the Deputy Tasildar of Parlakimidi and then to the police to report his coming into Parlakamidi. Patnaik returned to Parlakamidi and was made aware of the order passed against him and immediately he protested against the ex-parte order, but all to no purpose. The Collector confirmed the order forbidding the man to enter the Agency. Ownig as he does extensive landed property in the Agency Tracts, the order banishing Patnaik was calculated to completely ruin him.

A strong appeal to H. E. the Governor has been made and "The Hindu" also asks for impartial and thorough investigation into the matter.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The doubling of the broad gauge line from Umballa to Saharanpur will be pushed on as rapidly as possible. There is already heavy grain traffic upon it from the Punjab consequent on the rise in prices in the United Provinces.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 18th instant, stood at 1,677 against 2,274 cases last week. Bombay Presidency had 1192; Madras 56; Behar 39; United Provinces 133; Punjab 55; Burma 17; Mysore 111; Hyderabad 48 and Rajputana 6.

Two very handsome clocks have been put up in the Bridge room of the Colombo Garden Club and the members' room of the Colombo Golf Club respectively. The clocks have been presented by the officers of H. M. S. Fox.

Sir R. Craddock, Home Member, will leave Simla on the 28th instant, visiting Delhi and the Central Provinces *en route* to Calcutta, where he will arrive on November 5th. He will leave Calcutta on November 9th for the Andamans, returning on the 27th, reaching Delhi on or about December 1st.

In order that the work of the Mission to the Seamen Society might be strengthened in Rangoon, the Bishop of Rangoon invited a number of gentlemen who are interested in it to meet him with a view to forming a local committee to advise and co-operate with him and the agent appointed by the Society, in the work of the Mission.

Lady Pentland is not likely to return to Madras from Ootacamund until the middle of November. Captain Stott, I.M.S., stays at Ootacamund and members of the Governor's staff with the exception of Mr. C. L. Cotterell and Captain Colmore, who are on tour have returned from Ootacamund and assembled at Government House, Madras.

The Rangoon Electric Tramway and Supply Company's motor 'buses have proved a very successful venture. On Oct. 11 there were 1,072 passengers, on Oct. 12 2,832, on Monday 3,000, and on Tuesday the numbers were about the same. The 'buses are being installed with electric lights, and as soon as this is completed they will run till 10 p.m. daily. Some more 'buses are being prepared, and will make their appearance shortly.

At the meeting of the Madras Senate, which terminated on Saturday evening, many important questions relating to University regulations regarding syllabus for the L. T. degree examination, limitation of speeches of members at meetings of the Senate, and University lectureships were discussed. Much discussion took place regarding the Government veto on appointments to University lectureships. A resolution opposing the veto of the Government was lost.

DANGER IN THE SODA WATER BOTTLE.

FACTORIES IN BOMBAY.

THE CLEANSING OF BOTTLES.

In spite of the fact that we who reside in Bombay have always the question of health before us, and that precautions are taken to safeguard it on a large scale there are many small, but nevertheless important points of hygiene which escape our notice. Everyone is particular about water drinking, but an equally important care is not always bestowed in the examination of soda-water, which is to a great extent a substitute for water, and the bottles which contain it.

It would no doubt surprise the majority of people to know that there are at present over one hundred and fifty licensed soda-water factories in Bombay and more than half this number has sprung into existence during the past two years since the Municipal authorities enforced the supervision of these institutions and drew up a set of regulations for the enforcement of the conduct of factories under sanitary principles. Prior to these rules there was no especial sanitary control in vogue, and it was consequently found that in many cases the soda-water was manufactured under most unwholesome conditions and the dirty bottles were washed in tanks which contained stagnant and filthy water. It was found that very few of the then existent factories conformed even to ordinary sanitary conditions.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

About that period, which is nearly two years ago, there were roughly seventy factories in Bombay and the Municipal authorities made an inspection with the result that they found some flagrant instances of uncleanliness and other cases of carelessness on the part of servants whenever supervision was relaxed. It was considered advisable to draw up a strict code of regulations to be abided by on the part of licence-holders in future and the regulations in regard to aerated water factories are now incorporated in the bye-laws of the City and stipulate that the building should possess the conditions of wholesomeness, needed for dwellings in general, and should further have arrangements fitting it for the special purpose of an aerated water factory; the rooms should be light, airy and well ventilated and the walls should have a smooth and non-absorbent surface that can be easily cleaned; no drain or pipe directly communicating with a house drain or sewer should have an opening in the factory, and the factory should not have any windows or ventilation openings abutting on any situation which might in any way be a source of contamination; the water supply of the factory should be from a service pipe connected to the Municipal main, or from a specially covered cistern supplied with Municipal water and so located as to admit of its being readily cleaned; the brushes used for scrubbing the interiors of dirty bottles should themselves be cleaned and disinfected periodically, and the washing and cleaning of the bottles should be carried out in running water or by means of a jet of water at high pressure; no person should be permitted to sleep in any part of the factory; the utmost cleanliness should be observed in the various processes of manufacture, and the premises and appliances should be kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition.

GROWTH IN NUMBER OF LICENCES.

It is particularly noticeable that during the past two years, which is the time during which the Municipal regulations have been in force, 83 new licenses have been granted, this number being double the number of factories existent before the restrictions had been framed. In the year 1912 the authorities granted 35 new licenses while this year the number granted has already reached 48. This shows an increasing demand for mineral waters, and now that they have become so cheap, and that they are being manufactured in such a large number of places, strictness of supervision to ensure purity is more than ever necessary. The Health authorities do their best in their tours of supervision, but in cases where the makers wish to evade the regulations they can easily do so by complying with the bare necessities of the regulations and ignoring even these behind the Municipal inspectors' backs. This the authorities know to happen, unfortunately, and the Municipal Health Officer told a "Chronicle" representative that he could name some of the worst defaulters in this respect who had no excuse for their conduct.

Then again, there are the factories run to the best of the proprietor's knowledge on hygienic lines, in which, by the carelessness of the labourers bottles are insufficiently cleaned. Who does not from time to time come across a soda-water bottle the outside of which is encrusted in places with dirt and what does that suggest as to the bottle's internal cleanliness? Bottles are to be found in almost any large consignment of soda-water which showed by the foreign matter in the contents that they have been filled uncleaned or imperfectly cleaned. Bottles are opened, which, by the taste of the contents, have contained lemonade or some other sweet aerated water before soda-water has been put into them, but there has been no washing of the bottles between the processes. These bottles must have been thrown dirty among the bottles which have already been cleaned, and this comes about through the carelessness of coolies.

CHIPPED AND BROKEN BOTTLES.

Another final point in regard to the aerated waters we purchase, and that concerns the condition of the bottles themselves. A large number of bottles is in use which should by now be superannuated. These bottles are badly chipped, usually about the mouthpieces, and when one considers the dangers of bottles exploding in this hot climate this ought to be all the more avoided. Again the rubber rings which hold the stoppers in place are often in much need of renovation, and not only do the old rings taint the contents of the bottle, but by their looseness they more than often render the soda-water flat. All these points are factors in the daily health of people who drink mineral waters, and it will be in the interest of all persons who get dirty bottles to submit them to the Municipal Health Department with the name of the manufacturer as has already been done in some instances.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHEAP MOTOR DRIVE.

PAYS LEGAL FARE IN COURT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, ordered Mr. Farrar Brooks, an employee of the "Times of India" office (Advertising Department) to pay Rs. 18 to the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Co., Ld., the unpaid balance of the legal fare for employing a car of the Company, on the 21st April last and Rs. 10 as compensation for the inconvenience to which the Company was put by being forced to come to Court.

B. Crasto, a chauffeur in the employ of the Company, and the complainant in this case, stated that on the night of the 21st April the accused engaged his car and when he got out of it at Watsons Hotel at 3 a.m. the metre showed Rs. 28. The accused offered him Rs. 15 only which he refused to take. Thereupon the accused handed him his card and went his way. He subsequently paid Rs. 10 to the Company which filed this complaint for recovering the balance of Rs. 18.

GETTING FREE COAL

MOSLEM'S TRICK STOPPED IN TIME.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced one Gulam Mahomed Noor Mahomed, a Mahomedan or no permanent residence and employment, to three months' imprisonment on a charge of cheating to which he pleaded guilty.

The accused who was prosecuted by Sub-Inspector Sabajee, about thirteen days ago went to one Hussein Cassam, a dealer in charcoal at New Hanuman Lane, and asked him to send two bgs of charcoal with his servant and promised to pay the latter. He took the servant with the bags to a shop at Princess Street which he represented to be his. He asked Hussein's servant to leave the two bags there and to go for two more bags which he wanted. After the servant had gone Ghulm removed the bgs to some other place and sold them. Having become bolder by thus successfully victimising Hussein he played a similar trick on another coal merchant and attempted to defraud a third merchant. Before he could progress further in his art he was discovered by his first victim who handed him over to the police with the result above stated.

A SEPOY'S CONCOCTED STORY.

POLICEMAN'S DISCOMFITURE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Saway charged two Hindoos, Mahadeo Dhondu and Ganpat Laxmon with assaulting Police sepoy No. 9113 named Mahadeo Yilu while in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. J. A. Dalal, pleader defended the accused. The prosecution story was that while the police sepoy was on duty, one Damodar Kondaji went up to him and complained that he had been assaulted by the two accused who were in a stable. Damoder asked the sepoy to accompany him to the stable and arrest the accused. It was alleged that as the sepoy was entering the stable the two accused pounced upon him, threw him down and took away his belt and shoes.

Mr. Dalal stated that this was an entirely false case concocted by Damoder by way of avenging himself on the second accused, for the latter had issued a summons against Damoder a day previous for defamation of character. The first accused pointed out that on the contrary he had been assaulted by the sepoy, to prove which he showed marks and bruises on his person and torn muddy clothes, whereas the sepoy could show no signs of hurt. Mr. Dalal likewise urged that all Damoder's witnesses were relatives of his.

His Worship considering all these facts arrived at the conclusion that the case was a false one and discharged the accused.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Although a slight increase is shown in the Cash Balances at some branches of the Bank of Bengal, there has been withdrawals from the head office and the percentage works out at 31.27, against 32.53 last week and 56.69 the week before. No change has been made in the Bank rate which remains at 6 per cent.

On a weaker allotment of Council Bills the Exchange Market is not quite so strong to-day as it was yesterday.

Government Paper sold this afternoon, at Rs. 95.2 for cash and at Rs. 95.3 to Rs, 95.4 for the forward position,

The Market for raw jute closed this evening at Rs. 86 with sellers over.

Coal shares are firming up towards a higher range of values, but while to-day's transactions cover a wide field no deal is reported of real importance. There is a distinct sign of stability in the trade itself and it is questionable whether the industry was ever in a more flourishing condition. The present position being assures for another twelve months at least by satisfactory prices paid by State Railways in obtaining their requirements for next year.

BANK MANAGER KNIGHTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Mr. Addis, joint London manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, has been knighted.

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All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, for the return of rejected communications.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

TURNER—At Bhandara, C. P., 9th Oct., the wife of F. C. Turner, I.C.S., of a daughter.

DAVIES—At Wingfield Park, Lucknow, on the 18th October, 1913, the wife of H. J. Davies, of a daughter.

HOLLAND—At Farnham, on the 18th October 1913, the wife of L. B. Holland, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

HARPER—At Dehra Dun, on Sunday, the 19th October 1913, the wife of G. M. Harper, I.C.S., of a daughter.

COCKBURN—On the 21st October, at Bombay, the wife of R. J. Cockburn, of a son. (English papers please copy).

KING—On the 18th October, at Royapuram, the wife of Mr. Mahunni William King, of Bitrigunta, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STAINTON—RICE.—At St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, 8th Oct., by the Revd. W. H. Drawbridge, Chaplain, Captain T. H. Stainton, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Stainton, of Parkstone, Dorset, to Phyllis Eleanor, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Ryan Rice of the Midnapore Zemindary Co. Bengal, India.

DEATHS.

MAYHEW—On Oct. 11, suddenly, Colonel Alfred Hercules Mayhew, Bombay Staff Corps, Senior United Service Club, Pall Mall, aged 70. (Other papers please copy).

MURPHY—At the Trapezoid, Dehra Dun, 8th Oct., George Murphy, Capt., I.S.M.D., Civil Surgeon, retired, aged 62 years.

LEWIS—On the 20th October, at his residence, Reid Lodge, No. 1, General Collins-road, Vepery, Joseph Pantaleon Lewis, late of the Provincial Educational Service, aged 67 years and 3 months.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

To-day.

English Mail Steamer Salsette due, 6 a.m.

Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A., Student Branch, Girgaum 7-15 p.m.

Saturday, October 25.

B. V. R. Boxing Tournament on the Cooperage, 9-30 p.m.

Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A. Student Branch 7-15 p.m.

Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch 9-15 p.m.

Sunday, October 26.

Bombay Banking Company, Meeting of Depositors, in the Library at Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakoredvar, 6 p.m.

Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A., Student Branch 7-15 p.m.

Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road 9-15 p.m

Monday, October 27.

Bombay Banking Company, Meeting of Shareholders at Girgaum, 6 p.m.

Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, 6-30 p.m.

Tuesday, October 28.

Divali Holidays, Banks closed.

Wednesday, October 29.

Divali Holidays, Banks closed.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
October 24, 1913.

LORD CREWE'S HOMILY.

We think Lord Crewe missed a great opportunity at the informal entertainment at the India Office on Monday last to the newly appointed members of the Indian Services, who are about to sail for this country. For instance, he might have told his youthful wards that they were going out to a great country with a high and ancient civilisation of its own which was in some respects even superior to theirs; that India was passing through one of the most interesting and remarkable phases in its long history; that the aim of British rule was to assist India to develop her immense possibilities and resources to the full and to lead her gradually to the stage of self-government; that the duty laid on his young hearers was not only the administration of justice and the maintenance of law and order, but always to follow high standards of conduct in their official and social lives, to be not only just but generous, to be readily accessible, to cultivate the priceless gift of sympathy, and, above all, never to forget that they were to serve India and not to insist on India serving them. Instead, Lord Crewe was content to strike a lower note, and spoke of India as a land extremely difficult to govern, that the Government and its agents must be prepared for a running fire of virulent criticism, that they must attempt to know something of the inner life of the people by getting into "close touch" with them like a "large number" of their predecessors,—as if this process of getting into close touch was a matter the people were apt to obstruct and resent! Observations of this character coming from the head of the Indian Government at Home are not very helpful nor do they tend to give correct impressions of India and her people, or of an officer's duties and difficulties. No one denies that the careers of a number of men in the Indian Services have been exemplary and have exhibited a genuine sympathy with the political aspirations of the people. But the proportion of these men is exceedingly small rather than "exceedingly large," for it can hardly be asserted that the great bulk of European officials, either in the past or in the present, regarded, or regard, themselves as anything but mere "exiles" to whom an Indian career was, or is, synonymous with an assured position in life. One of the most painful features of official life in this country is the scramble for leave and furlough and pension, and complaints are constantly being made in official circles that these, in our opinion, very liberal rules are not liberal enough! If one were to search the ranks of the Indian Services of the past, how many could he find worthy to stand side by side with Lawrence or Outram or Hume or Wedderburn? Again, in the present, how many are there who look upon an official position in India as a means of doing good to the Indian people? Indeed, the plain truth is that the officials, as a body, regard themselves as masters, and not servants, of the people, and the increased clash of interests between them and educated Indians has produced a mutual antagonism which, unless checked in time, is certain to lead to results not to be contemplated with serenity. Some years ago Mr. H. W. Nevinson, a distinguished English journalist, who came on a brief visit to this country, writing on the so-called discontent in India, declared that the one thing needful for the improvement of relations between the English and the Indians was "a change of heart." When this comes, the English official will find that Oriental races are not really hard to govern, that they are just as amenable to reason as Occidental races, just as quick to learn and take advantage of opportunities given, just as grateful for benefits conferred, and just as ready to be true and stretch the hand of friendship to real friends.

In a short note yesterday the "Times of India," commenting on Lord Crewe's speech, said that the charge that the modern civilian does not learn the languages of this country can be "easily dispelled by available evidence." Where is the evidence? The evidence that civilians and other officials have to pass the Lower or Higher Standard in Hindustani and other languages for which Government offer high monetary rewards? How many have got beyond this,—how many have seriously gone in for Oriental studies which, combined with free social intercourse with Indians, can help immensely to give that knowledge and breadth of mind so necessary to the administrator of an alien people? We have always noted that the civilian who is a student of Oriental literature reaps an abundant harvest, not only in the affection of the people among whom he spends his working life, but also in an increased sympathy and a deeper insight. But these are only a handful,—Hunter, Grierson, MacAuliffe, Sir Alfred Lyall, and a few others,—whose labours have resulted in the partial removal of what, as M. Joseph Chailley described in his book, constitutes an obstacle to a correct understanding of Indian feeling.

In the course of his address Lord Crewe is reported to have said:—

Your predecessors had generally to administer in a backward civilisation among those not fully educated in the general European sense. A great many of you have to deal with those on an equal plane with yourselves, both in intellect and in acquired knowledge. That is why I say that in some respects the task of the Indian Civil Servant tends to become an increasingly harder one.

It seems to us that his lordship's remarks show a confusion of thought that is regrettable. Which is more difficult,—to administer those in a "backward" state of civilisation or those on an "equal plane" with the administrator "in intellect and acquired knowledge?" The history of every country teaches the lesson that backward people are apt to be obstructive and unresponsive to criticism, while highly educated people are not only sensitive to all progressive influences, but naturally take the lead in all work of reform, thus making the task of the statesman and administrator appreciably easier. The truth is that the task of the Indian civilian of the present day is, or ought to be, more agreeable and less complicated than it used to be. But everything depends, of course, on the point of view, the temperament, the training, and the general attitude towards his duties, of the civilian himself. He can make his task difficult, if he likes to adopt the suggestions, suspicions and unsympathetic attitude towards the educated classes, which is all too common. But, if he recognises that these are the people who represent the progressive thought and ideals of the country he has come to serve, their right to be consulted and considered, and to discuss and initiate, and will show a desire to co-operate with them in the administration of the country,—then he will find his task not only easy but congenial and attractive. We cannot too strongly deprecate this pessimistic tendency to fill the mind of the young civilian, newly coming to the country, with the idea that his task is going to be more difficult than that of a previous generation, because he will have "to deal with those on an equal plane with himself both in intellect and acquired knowledge." It pre-supposes an attitude of mind and a spirit which, if it existed, would be wholly undesirable. We do not know whether Reuter has done justice to Lord Crewe's remarks, but taking the report as it stands, they seem, where they departed from the field of platitude, to have been couched in a most unfortunate vein.

THE NEW C-IN-C.

Commenting on Sir Beauchamp Duff's appointment as Commander-in-Chief in India, a morning contemporary observes:—

Sir Beauchamp has, it is true, seen a good deal of service, but he is essentially an office soldier and has never commanded troops in the field, and not unnaturally fighting soldiers like to think they have a fighting soldier at their head and not a man who has spent the past four years in Whitehall. Of Sir Beauchamp Duff's knowledge of India there can be question, but knowledge of India is not the only qualification necessary for the making of a good Commander-in-Chief and we do not expect that the appointment will be received with paeans of delight by the Army in India.

Our contemporary is apparently dissatisfied, but if Sir Beauchamp was identified with the re-organisation of the Indian Army and was Lord Kitchener's right-hand man, as is admitted, and has also seen a good deal of service, what more can we want? The description of him as an office soldier, on the score that he has never held high command in the field, and is not "a fighting soldier" is as unfair as it is unmerited. Sir Beauchamp Duff has a brilliant record of field service, and if there has been no opportunity, since he attained General's rank, for active service in the field it is hardly his fault, and does not in any way detract from his record, which both as regards his field service and staff appointments in every way marks him out as a suitable selection for the Commander-in-Chiefship in India. It may be that it has been the custom to make the appointment, alternatively, from the British and Indian services, but we are glad to see a custom of this sort broken, and would like to think that it will be regarded as being definitely abandoned. Customs of this kind are altogether against considerations of efficiency. What is wanted is that the most suitable, best equipped, and most efficient man available for an appointment should be given it, whether he comes from one service or another. In this instance, we think, the Government have made a wise choice, and the appointment seems to us an excellent one. Considerations of the claims of this service or that are too apt to govern the making of appointments in this country, and efficiency and the public interest suffer in consequence. We do not want to hear any more of the claims of any particular service or department being slighted in this respect. We want to know that the right man has got the job.

DAY BY DAY.

The Viceroy at Bikaner.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge spent a quiet day at Gujner Camp on Wednesday. Yesterday morning His Excellency and party motored out to Kodamdesar tank to shoot sand grouse, two other cars going to Madh Band, and Togiro respectively. 158 were picked up. After tea His Excellency, accompanied by the Maharaja, went out chinkara shooting and secured three good heads. His Excellency will pass through Bikaner to-day on his way to Tal Chhapi camp.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E.,

We understand that Mr. P. R. Cadell is not leaving for Home to-morrow, as was arranged, but expects to do so on Saturday next.

The Home Member.

Sir R. Craddock, Home Member will leave Simla on the 28th October, visiting Delhi and the Central Provinces *en route* to Calcutta, where he will arrive on the 5th November. He will leave Calcutta on the 9th November for the Andamans returning on the 27th and reaching Delhi on about the 1st December.

Rising Diplomatists.

Mr. H. G. Rumbold, who has just been transferred from Tokio to Berlin, is the eldest son of Sir Horace Rumbold, the famous diplomat. He has been an attache at The Hague, in Cairo, Athens, Teheran, and Vienna. He was First Secretary at Madrid for two years, whence he was transferred as Charge d'Affaires at Munich in 1908. From Munich he went to Tokio which he now leaves for Berlin. Mr. Rumbold is said to know Arabic and Japanse extremely well. Mr. Henry Beaumont is also one of our rising diplomatists and has seen service in Athens, Copenhagen, Madrid, Lisbon, Paris and St. Petersburg. He was Charge' d'Affaires in Montenegro 1909-10.

The "Ritual" Murder Trial.

Reuter's telegram to-day regarding the trial at Kieff of the Jew, Begliss, on a charge of "ritual" murder shows that anti-Semite feeling is as strong in Christian Russia to-day, as it was throughout Europe in the Middle Ages. In this connection it is of interest to note that a Russian paper, the "Vyedomosti" is informed that, as a result of the consultations held both in St. Petersburg and Kieff, the officials of the Ministry of Justice have formed the opinion that neither the report of the head of the Kieff Detective Department nor that of the Public Prosecutor is convincing with regard "ritual" character of the murder of Yuschinsky. The indirect proofs, in the shape of stories to the effect that the baking of Passover cakes requires Christian blood, are dismissed as untenable. When one of those present at the consultations pointed out that the material supplied by the prosecution was not likely to satisfy a jury, the Conference, advised that the prosecution should not lay particular stress on the "ritual" character of the murder, but should admit the possibility of an ordinary crime having been committed.

21, Cromwell Road.

The report of the work done, during 1912-13, in 21, Cromwell Road, London, the official hostel for Indian students has been issued. There appears to be no provision for permanent residence in the house, there being accommodation for only fifteen students. The students are reported to like the place well, where their comforts are well looked after by Miss Brock, the Lady Superintendent. A pleasant feature of the house is the "social" held every Friday evening, after dinner, when students are given an opportunity of seeing English friends. There is now an excellent Law library which had its origin in a handsome donation of legal works from Sir Thomas Raleigh.

The Bombay Development Committee.

A correspondent suggests that the Bombay Development Committee might be made more representative of the different grades and classes of society by having an additional member on the Committee to represent the middle classes who have admittedly a large stake in the development of the City, and whose interests do not seem to have been sufficiently considered in Government Resolution No. 3022, dated the 14th June, 1909. He thinks that any public-spirited Indian in whom the mic either a large employer of labour or con either a large employer of labour o nected with any mill industry, if appointed a member on the Committee, is sure to be of use to the Committee, and that all important communal interests in Bom should be represented if the Committee is to suggest any consistent policy of development.

Mosquitos' Lurking Places.

The Health Department continues to issue from time to time a long list enumerating the tubs, cisterns, fire-buckets and other secluded nooks where malarial mosquitos were found "last week." Considering the fact that malaria is at present excessively prevalent in Bombay would it not be more to the point if it were possible, to publish a list of places where mosquitos are likely to breed out during *next* week? As it is, the announcement records a remarkable piece of research work, but unfortunately loses in effect as it seems to be a case of locking the stable door after the horse has gone.

Cawnpore Mosque Fund.

With reference to the Cawnpore mosque fund which now aggregates to nearly a lakh of rupees collected by different bodies Moulvi Altaf-ur-Rahman Rizir, Vakil, High Court, Allahabad, makes the suggestion that, as the case against the rioters has been withdrawn, the money might be applied to the building of a hostel at Aligarh, the recurring income accruing wherefrom to be devoted to the bringing up of the Cawnpore orphans and that the services of Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq to deserve some recognition. He therefore proposes that his name be associated with the Viceroy and that the hostel may be called the "Hardinge Mazhar-ul-Haq Hostel."

Mr. Mahomed Ali in London.

We do not know much about Mr. Mahomed Ali's exact programme of work nor how he is going to represent to the British Government the grievances and rightful claims of his co-religionists, but he certainly seems to be very busy. M. Jaures' paper "L'Humanite" of September 27 publishes an interview with Mr. Ali, in which the latter is reported to have said:—

If it has been admitted in these last years that in her foreign policy England ought to take into account the interests, the opinions, and the aspirations of her 11 millions of Australians, New Zealanders, Canadians or South Africans, is it admissible for the Foreign Office to treat the 70 millions of Mussalman subjects in India as a negligible quantity?

A New Anglo-Indian Play.

A new Anglo-Indian play, "Collision," was during mail week put on the boards of the Vaudeville, London, and seems to have been well received by the first-nighters. The author, "Bridget Maclagan," is Mrs. Turner, an American heiress, whose husband, Mr. G. D. Turner, was sometime Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Lahore, and formed one of the doputation of the Anglo-Indian Educational Scheme when it visited England last year.

Mr. W. Greer, I.C.S., is deputed for duty in the office of the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, in connection with the scheme for the development of Bombay, or pending further orders.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

A Superfluous Speech.

'Bombay Gazette."—Lord Crewe paid flattering attention to the newest batch of recruits to the Indian service, when he entertained them at the India Office and made a little speech to them anent their future duties. We have no doubt it was all very pleasant; but it was surely a work somewhat supererogatory. And when Lord Crewe intimates that such functions are to be regularly established in the future, we can see the Secretary of State and highly paid officials of the India Office being put to an unnecessary waste of time. Lord Crewe's speech, even amiable as it was in its intention, was hardly illuminating enough to compensate the 75 young men, for time which they might have spent with friends whom they will shortly leave. It was a mere truism to tell those who are just coming to this country and who have to some extent studied its conditions, that the education of the Indian has made India a more difficult Empire to govern. It is at least a point which, Lord Crewe might have been sure, will be impressed upon them quite forcibly enough within a few months of the beginning of their work—especially on those in the police service—and it was surely equally a truism to announce that party government and its methods of criticism are quite unsuited to the conditions of India.

What Bengal Wants.

"The Bengalee."—In Bengal, there is a large and growing leisured class, educated and public-spirited, wasting their time and energies often in idleness, sometimes in fruitless village controversies, whose services might be utilized by the Government for the purposes of district administration. There is valuable material lying waste which under proper guidance might materially lighten the burden of district administration without practically any addition to its cost. This material is used for purposes of Local self-government, and on the whole with profit and advantage to the administration. Why not further utilize it for purposes of district administration? The object which the Government has in view, to quote the words of the official communique, is "to bring the executive officers of Government in closer touch with the people." Nothing would promote this object more effectually than the creation of District Advisory Councils consisting of representative men in the districts, associated with the District officer advising, informing and helping him in the administration of the District.

The Cawnpore Settlement.

"The Beharee."—We have no hesitation in condemning and we do strongly condemn the attempt as impolitic and unpatriotic to regard the event as a victory for the Mahomedans or as the defeat of officials or as yielding to force or as of unfairness to the Hindu rioters at Ajodhia. We should remember the noble words of His Excellency after the Delhi outrage, that he would not waiver by a hair's breadth from the straight path of duty and rectitude. "Government cannot accept or appear to accept the dictation of force," to quote the words of Sir James Meston: but it would be a weak Government that does not proceed to rectify a mistake, if it is convinced that one has been perpetrated. For the violence of a handful to make the community suffer would be an act of statesmanship, the most short-sighted and pernicious. The question requires to be viewed from the broad point of view. And while nobody certainly has got all that he wanted, Lord Hardinge's settlement has given to all the parties concerned something, which itself is not a small thing. We cannot but congratulate his Excellency on the way he has handled the whole problem.

The Land Problem in England and in India.

"The Hindu,"—The memorable attempt which the statesmen of Great Britain are now about to make in solving what they call the "land problem," must possess a more than passing interest to the thoughtful people of India, who are confronted with their own agrarian problems. In Great Britain, Mr. Lloyd George and others are engaged in discovering the means of creating a class of peasant farmers who will cultivate uncultivated lands and will produce articles of food now entirely imported from foreign countries, while themselves constituting a contented and prosperous community. In India, the problem that faces us is how to extricate from the present degraded condition the agricultural community who have subsisted from time immemorial on the produce of the land and whose life continues to be one of unredeemed, monotonous labour and destitution. . . . . If a responsible Minister of Government could speak with such bitterness and regret about the results of landlordism in Great Britain, which affects the condition of a few millions of peoples, how could an Indian statesman and patriot speak of the large landlordism of the State in India, which is an absentee landlordism and which affects the condition of not a few millions, but of, nearly 200 millions of people subsisting on the produce of the land. Mr. Lloyd George said that the labourer must have a living wage, a decent house and a piece of land. Having said this, he added in another speech at Bedford, that the measures adopted to achieve this great reform should not be half or ineffective measures. What would Mr. Lloyd George say of the multitude of Indian farmers and labourers, without a living wage, who live in squalid little huts and who cultivate a piece of land not exceeding 3 or 4 acres which they cannot call their own.

A serious accident occurred to Mr. Wynne Baskett, of the Reliance Foundry, Madras, last week. He was returning from the Electric Theatre at about midnight, when his lamp went out. He slowed down to light his lamp, when he heard shouts of "Halt." Thinking it was a body of ruffians wishing to attack him, he put on speed and his bicycle, a powerful "Indian," with a side car, collided with a margosa tree that had been blown down across the road, and he was thrown to the ground. He was picked up unconscious and it was found that he had fractured his left collar-bone, and, both his eyes were injured externally. He also received a very severe shock.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN BOMBAY.

FURTHER FAILURES.

BEAR OPERATORS DECLINE TO SETTLE.

EXPECTED IMPROVEMENT TO-DAY.

CHELARAM'S ENORMOUS LIABIILTIES.

GHEE MERCHANTS' HEAVY FAILURES.

The financial crisis, which it was expected would terminate soon, still continues.

Contrary to expectations, the Bear operators declined to settle their differences yesterday at the rates recommended by the Board of the Share Brokers' Association.

The brokers in a body appealed to the vice-president to make the rates compulsory and thus prevent a crisis. They alleged that one of the Bear operators had made large fictitious sales. The vice-president assured the brokers that the Board would consider their suggestion and he was hopeful of bringing about a settlement.

The failure of two well-known Multani firms carrying on large business in pearls and country cloth at Mandavi and of two well-known local ghee merchants further depressed the market.

Their liabilities are said to amount to several lakhs, those of one firm alone being Rs. 60 lakhs.

Contrary to expectations the Bear-operators in the Share Market declined to settle the differences yesterday, at the rates recommended by the Board of the Share-Brokers' Association and very great uneasiness prevailed among the brokers, who in a body went to Mr. Parbhudass Jiwandass, the Vice-President and appealed to him further to consider the situation. The trend of feeling was all one way and that was that the Board should make those rates compulsory and thus prevent a big crisis. They assured Mr. Parbhudass that one of the Bear-operators had made very large fictitious sales, and when they asked him to close he flatly declined to do so and as an alternative suggested that they should commit suicide. Some of them stated that this individual felt himself more or less in power, as he had been assisted by a leading bank and asked them to renew the contracts. This, they said, was again impossible because the same conditions would prevail next month if that were done. They, therefore, proposed that the Board should either make the rates recommended the day before compulsory or that they should keep the Market closed indefinitely for those contracts and thus save them from this difficult situation.

Mr. Parbhudass said the Board would anxiously consider all these points and he was confident of bringing about a settlement.

A meeting of the Board was held in the evening and the deliberations lasted for a very long time but the result of these deliberations was not made known.

REFUSAL TO SETTLE.

During the day the brokers attempted to close the October settlement among themselves but they found it impossible to do so, except in a very few cases as some of the banks refused to close the settlement with other leading brokers at the rates recommended by the Board. It was stated that the banks had sold some shares of the "Moorat" *Vaida* and that was one of the reasons why they refused to settle.

The brokers openly said yesterday, that by adopting this policy the banks will come to grief because the brokers will not be in a position to pay up the differences unless a settlement is arrived at, and in that case the banks will incur very heavy losses as they will have to sell the shares by auction.

The brokers were greatly depressed until the afternoon but about four o'clock the Market presented some healthy signs as investors came in for cash business. A big mill-agent gave orders for the purchase of the Fazulbhoy Mill shares for cash and within an hour about 200 shares of the Fazulbhoy Mills were sold for Rs. 460 to Rs. 470. This produced some confidence among the brokers and thus facilitated the task of the Board. It was also stated that to-day another big mill agent will purchase the David shares and that will clear the horizon as the brokers will then be able clearly to understand their position and thus make the settlement easy for themselves.

During the last two hours cash business was done besides the "Fazulbhoy" in David for Rs. 4660 to Rs. 475. in "Nagpore" for Rs. 1,830 and in "Swadeshi" for Rs 1,405.

This has relieved the Market very greatly and the brokers intend to open business to-day more smoothly. The general feeling however, is that only cash business should be done and no opportunity should be given to the bank to fling shares on the Market by keeping it open for *vaida* business.

In the forenoon the brokers were delighted to hear a rumour that Mr. Jehangir Beramji Dalal wished to settle with his creditors by paying four annas in the rupee but on making enquiries it was found impossible to do this at the present moment. It is, however, stated that things may take a turn and a settlement is possible in future as some of Mr. Jehangirji's friends and relations are willing to help him in tiding over his difficulties.

TARACHAND CH-ELARAM'S FAILURE.

Since the suspension of payment by the firm of Tarachand Chhelaram in Sind, their Bombay branch has also suspended all business. In Bombay this firm had been carrying on business at Mandvi in pearls, Indian cloth and exports and the partners of the firm were adjudicated insolvents in Bombay on their own petition. The insolvents gave a rough estimate of their assets and liabilities to the officers of the Official Assignee. They state that their liabilities are roughly speaking sixty lakhs of rupees and their assets in Bombay one lakhs of rupees. The officers of the Official Assignee have sent a wire to Karachi intimating to the authorities the fact of the insolvency proceedings, and asking them to ascertain what the insolvent's assets are in Sind.

Another Multani firm doing business in cloth in the name of Nechaldass Tejmul has suspended payment and their liabilities are said to be about nine lakhs.

The Cloth Market should have been affected by these failures but it is stated that there is no cause of auxiety at present among the merchants there owing to the rise in the prices of cotton, and the good times that the merchants have recently passed through.

The panic however, is spreading over all other trades and by now three grain merchants have failed. Their liabilities too are said to run into lakhs.

Two ghee-merchants have also failed. The liabilities of one of them named Trikumdass Premji are not yet known but they run into lakhs while the losses of the other are said to be about three lakhs. His name is Hirji Dharamsi. These two persons had cornered ghee and thus raised up the price to a high figure and there was a big fall in the market rate yesterday.

THE CREDIT BANK FAILURE.

POSITION OF THE DEPOSITORS.

Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Company are busy auditing the books and vouchers of the Credit Bank Limited and it is believed that they will be in a position to issue a balance sheet on 1st November and place it before the chamber judge when he hears the winding-up application of the Bank.

So far as our information goes, it appears that 80,000 shares out of the 1,00,000 subscribed shares are held by Mr. Jaffer Joosub and his relatives and it is alleged that on those shares the Bank had made advances, practically meaning that the Bank never got the benefit of that capital. It is further alleged that these holders of the 80,000 shares are not in a position to pay the calls and thus the Bank will be deprived of a very large sum amounting to thirty-two lacs of rupees.

The Bank's liabilities are at present estimated at a little over 30 lakhs and in spite of the manager's assurance that the depositors and creditors of the Bank will be paid about eight annas in a rupee, it is believed that a dividend of about four annas in the least and six annas at the most will be declared.

The provisional liquidator Mr. R. D. Sethna is at present at Mahableshwar but there too he is keeping himself in touch with all the necessary information and after his arrival he will consider the desirability of obtaining an order from the Court for the examination of the directors and the manager

PEOPLE'S BANK FAILURE.

MEETING AT BAREILLY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARIELLY, Oct. 23.

A public meeting of the depositors of the Bareilly Branch of the Bank was held in the Arya Samaj buildings on Wednesday evening under the presidency of Babu Janki Prosad, Vakil. Letters of unavoidable absence were received. Rai Bahadur Damodardass and others unanimously passed resolutions requesting the investigating Committee to chalk out a practical scheme to reconstruct the Bank and to place the scheme with a statement of the liabilities and assets before the Shareholders' meeting and that the same may be circulated. Several depositors and shareholders made impressive speeches for about one hour, placing the situation before the meeting. A lively discussion followed. The Chairman in closing the discussion and putting forward the first Resolution made a closely reasoned speech in which he referred that the "Civil and Military Gazette" and certain other Anglo-Indian papers want that our agonies my be shorter and sharper. He said that the result of liquidation would be that our mills and factories would pass into undesirable hands. The second Resolution appealed to the leaders to devise means to restore confidence in the indigenous Bank. This was passed unanimously.

The depositors then agreed to renew and even some were prepared to forgo their interests.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting dissolved.

JUDGE DECLINES STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

The two applications which were presented yesterday, praying for a stay of liquidation proceedings in respect of the People's Bank, were taken up to-day by Mr. Forbes, District Judge of Lahore.

Mr. Petman argued the case on behalf of the Directors, and two pleaders that on behalf of certain shareholders and depositors.

Mr. Petman said that the Bank had not finally suspended payment but, only until the shareholders' meeting. Under a Bombay ruling a liqudator was to be appointed when the substratum of assets had gone. The present application for liquidation was therefore premature. It had not been shown whether the Bank would or would not be able to pay its liabilities. A large number of the creditors of the Bank had expressed their willingness to wait. Counsel said that he did not ask for a cancellation of the order of appointment of a liquidator, but only for its suspension at the present stage.

Mr. Obedullah, pleader, on behalf of the shareholders said that there was only one shareholder against a large number who were willing to wait. If the petitioner for the winding up of the Bank had given the Bank notice of his claim it would have been paid.

To this Mr. Fazl Hussain, Counsel for the petitioner said that he was prepared to accept payment for his client, but that he had got another application for the winding up in hand on behalf of Sardar Nihal Singh.

The Judge said that he would not grant the order for staying the proceedings until the 14th November, but as the Official Liquidator appointed ad interim, could not at once take charge, not being in Lahore, he would simply adjourn the case to Monday October 27th, without making any order.

MORE KARACHI FAILURES.

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

The "Sind Gazette" to-day reports another failure in the Karachi bazaar. The firm of Chambersingh Charatsingh, import merchants and commission agents, closed their doors late last evening.

SENTENCE IN KARACHI SHOOTING CASE.

DETENTION IN GOAL PENDING GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

The Karachi murder case has come to a close. The jury have unanimously found that the accused Mr. Gardiner of the Indo-European Telegraphs who was charged with shooting Mr. Lenahan of the Imperial Customs, committed the murder while suffering from delirium tremens. The judge accepted this verdict and directed that the prisoner be detained in Karachi Goal pending the pleasure of the Local Government.

RAILWAY POSTINGS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

Mr. V. Janson, Executive Engineer, is appointed Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6 Bombay.

Mr. J. H. Lavell, Executive Engineer and Junior Government Inspector of Railways Circle No. 6, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Mr. E. L. Manley, Assistant Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred to the Sara-Serajgungo Railway (construction.)

Mr. C. L. Taylor, Deputy Traffic Manager, North-Western Railway, temporarily employed on the Eastern Bengal Railway is permanently transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FIRE AT VICTORIA BUNDER.

COTTON BALES DESTROYED.

At the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, last night at 10 o'clock a fire broke out in a stock of only cotton. The alarm being given fire engines from Colaba, Fort and Bhuleshwar stations repaired to the scene. The fire was immediately put out. Only three bales were burnt and damage done was only nominal.

CONTROL OF LAND.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH MINISTRY FOR LAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Swindon today, said that the Government's scheme was to assume a complete control of the land monopoly and give security to the tiller of the soil. The Government proposed to establish a Ministry for Land to take over the functions of the Board of Agriculture, registration, transfer and valuation of land.

ITS FUNCTIONS.

The new Ministry would appoint the Commissioners, empowered to reduce the rents of small farms, etc., as the Courts did in Scotland.

He reiterated the necessity for a minimum wage, reasonable hours and proper housing with garden. He announced that the new Ministry would have the full power to buy neglected land at a reasonable price. They must, he added, induce the stream of emigration from the towns and bring the people places were insignificant.

"A VOTE CATCHING DEVICE."

LONDON, Oct. 23.

"Absurd," "Fantastic" and "Revolutionary" are among the epithets applied by the Unionist papers to Mr. Lloyd George's speech. The Unionists describe it as a vote-catching device.

Liberal papers warmly welcome it as a momentous utterance and emphasise Mr. Lloyd George's statement that the policy represented the unanimous conclusions of the Cabinet.

GOLF COURSES AND DELL FORESTS.

Addressing a gathering of four thousand at Swindon, Mr. Lloyd George, replying to the remarks of Captain Pretyman and others relative to golf courses. And Deer Forests said if the whole of the Highland forests were converted into golf courses there would be two hundred of them regularly employing 16,000 people, therefore, the comparison was nonsense.

"SOCIALISTIC AND ATHEISTIC COUNTRY."

CATHOLIC PROTEST AGAINST "STEALING" CHILDREN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

An extraordinary development is reported from Dublin where Archbishop Walsh recently protested against the arrangement made by the Labour leaders to send 300 children of starving strikers to Homes in England, on the ground that there was no provision there for religious instruction.

Fifteen children arrived at Kingstown yesterday evening.

The priests intercepted them and harangued the crowd against sending children to a socialistic and atheistic country. The lady in charge of the children, who is a Londoner, has been arrested on a charge of stealing them. She has been admitted to bail.

LISBON RIOT.

GOVERNMENT'S ANTICIPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Oct. 22.

The Government knew that the Committees in Europe and Brazil were awaiting disorders. The rioters consisted mainly of small groups of civilians. There were no disturbances in Oporto. The incidents in other places were insignificant.

CONSPIRATORS AS POLICEMEN.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

According to despatches appearing in the Spanish newspapers, describing the rising in Lisbon, many conspirators were disguised as policemen, hoping thus to rush police stations and prisons. The men arrested stated that it was their intention to establish a real republic.

LORD PENTLAND AT SALEM.

UNVEILING OF SIR, T. MUNRO'S PORTRAIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

Lord Pentland commenced his third tour on Wednesday in the Salem District. His Excellency arrived at Salem this morning, the Municipal Council, the District Board, and the Reception Committee presented him at the Town Hall, addresses of welcome, to which His Excellency made a joint reply. His Excellency also unveiled an oil painting of Sir Thomas Munro presented to the Town Hall by Mr. T. Narasinga Row and made an interesting speech on the occasion.

SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF.

REASONS FOR NOMINATION.

"THE TIMES" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

"The Times" in an article commenting on the appointment of Sir Beauchamp Duff to be Commander-in-Chief in India, points out that it is a departure from the long tradition of alternately choosing a Commander-in-Chief from the British and the Indian Army. It considers, however, that the departure is justified by the circumstances, although, it adds, there is no lack of British officers with the necessary qualifications, giving as instances Sir James Willcocks, Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Ian Hamilton. They are engaged, however, in the important duties from which it is not desirable to withdraw them.

CIRCUMSTANCES JUSTIFY A DEPARTURE.

On the other hand, there are special reasons for the nomination of Sir Beauchamp Duff, who, as Adjutant-General in India, Chief of the Staff during Lord Kitchener's term, gave proof of his thorough knowledge of Indian conditions and his exceptional powers as a military administrator. The military changes in India in 1905 and 1909 profoundly modified the duties of the Commander-in-Chief and conferred on him alone the duties formerly divided between the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member of the Council and made him the administrative head of the Army.

"The Times" supposes that the fact that only a man with the highest administrative skill can be expected to perform the work has chiefly determined the Government of India and the Imperial Government to break the old custom.

NOT TO SAIL BEFORE MARCH.

Sir Beauchamp Duff will not sail before March and will probably time his arrival in India so as to meet Sir O'Moore Creagh.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

It is officially announced that Lieutenant General Sir Beauchamp Duff G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., at present Secretary of the Military Department, India Office, will succeed General Sir O'Moore Creagh as Commander-in-Chief in India, when the latter retires next year.

A "MAN OF VIGOROUS MENTALITY."

WELCOME TO INDIAN ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

In connection with the announcement that Sir Beauchamp Duff will be appointed Commander-in-Chief, the "Pioneer" says that the appointment has already been settled though no official announcement has been made. His selection will not cause surprise and it will be particularly welcome to the Indian Army. Sir Beauchamp Duff will take up his appointment with a high reputation for administrative ability, intimate knowledge of affairs at the Army headquarters and special experience of the problems that have to be solved in the Council Chambers. As a man of vigorous mentality he should do well as Army member, the duties pertaining to that post having now overshadowed those which fall to the supreme command of the troops in India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS

INSPECTION BY GENERAL MCLEAN AT POONA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

The annual inspection of the Poona Volunteers took place to-day at Headquarters.

The Bombay Company under Captain Thomas J. Brewin marched at daybreak, and other Contingents from Sholapur, Barsi and different places met the main body belonging to Poona and Kirkee. The Bombay Company came in with drums and fifes and were heartily greeted.

The regiment formed up under Major Percy Wren, Commandant, and General McLean, Inspector-General of Volunteers, rode on the ground accompanied by his A. D. C. and minutely inspected the Corps and its belongings, arms, accoutrements etc.

In the afternoon the various Contingents who had come from outside marched back again to the railway station, to the accompaniment of bagpipes and drums, to go to Bombay by the afternoon train.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER.

ONLY DISLOCATION OF ELBOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer arrived at Lahore this morning, and his injured arm was examined, under the rays by Major Sutherland Principal, and Captain Botta, Acting Professor of Surgery at the local Medical College. The examination showed that there was no fracture, but only dislocation of the elbow. His Honour hopes to resume his tour in Gurdaspur District in a few days time.

FLOODS IN BURMA.

CANAL WORKS AND BRIDGES DESTROYED.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

The Mandalay correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette" telegraphs that Magyichaung, the tributary of the Irrawady that irrigates Mandalay district, had an abnormal rise on Monday. The bank breached just above where the canal takes off, resulting in the canal head works, numerous bridges and gates being carried off and the irrigation system being seriously demaged. The surrounding country was flooded, the standing crops destroyed, and several lives were lost, the floods being the most serious known there.

THE TESTIMONY OF A MEDICAL MAN.

DR. GUINNESS' ADDRESS AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Harry Grattan Guinness delivered a stirring address last evening in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, before about a hundred people. Mr. F. J. Clark introduced Dr. Guinness, who is in India for the first time. Dr. Guinness gave a brief outline of his early Medical work in the Congo district of West Central Africa, and spoke of Christian work among the cannibal tribes of that part of Africa. He spoke of the early trials and difficulties, with fevers especially Blackwater fever, and Sleeping sickness, many of his fellow workers dying by his side. The cannibals he said, could not see the difference between eating goat flesh and human flesh, in fact the cannibal preferred the human because it was higher in the scale of creation. He spoke of the first glimmering of conscience among these cannibal tribes, how at one village when the people were asked if they ate human flesh they said. "No no we don't but the people up in the next village, they are very bad, they eat human flesh."

The speaker related a thrilling story of a visit to a native village, when advised not to by neighbouring villagers, after cutting their way through a dense forest for miles they at length arrived at the great clearing in which the village was situated. The suspicions of the party was roused as everything seemed quiet, so climbing up a neighbouring ant-hill he looked over the pallisades of the village and beheld the whole male population drawn up in battle array, war painted and armed with all manner of weapons. Nothing daunted the party entered the enclousure with a number of his party without weapons of any kind and attempted to make friends with the chief and the people. He gave them a looking glass the first they had ever seen, but did not succeed in pacifying the cannibals, as their guides were the most deadly enemies of this tribe. They stayed the night in the village, but discovered that at a council of war held by the tribe, they had been all condemned so they decided to escape and at early dawn they left quietly. They had hardly won the enclosure however, before their departure was discovered and a most exciting chase commenced.

Dr. Guinness contrasted the early days with the present time attributing to the Pauline Gospel the progress in the Congo Region. He had just received word from there that three young men from one of the tribes had just volunteered to go as missionaries to their one time deadliest foes.

JAIN DEFAMATION CASE.

FIGHT BETWEEN REFORMERS AND ORTHODOX.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Oct. 23.

Mr. Dalal, the First Class City Magistrate, to-day, delivered judgment in the case in which Maneoklal Ghelabhai a Jain, charged Rao Bahadur Nagindhand Laverchand, Chunilal Chhaganchand Shroff, Sobhagchand Talakchand, Hiralchand Talakchand and Savaichand Surchand, all Jains, with defamation and abetment.

The case arose out of a meeting held in Nemubhai's Wadi on the 18th June 1911, which meeting, it was alleged, was convened at the instance of the accused to consider what steps should be taken against the complainant and two others who had been supporting the two Jain reformers Pandits Lalan and Shivji. It was further alleged that the accused instigated a Maharaj named Anandsagurji to deliver a lecture highly defamatory of the complainant. The complainant further alleged that a report of the proceedings of that meeting containing libellous supplements had been supplied to the "Deshi Mitra, a local paper, by the second accused at the instance of the first accused.

The action was brought in May 1912, after an assault case had been dismissed by Mr. Trivedi, on the ground that the principal offender had not been proceeded against and no case could therefore he made out against the present accused. An appeal was made to the Bombay High Court, who reversed that order and sent back the case for trial on its merits.

The hearing of the case commenced before Mr. Dalal early this year and after a protracted trial, His Honour delivered judgment to-day, acquitting all the accused.

This case had aroused great attraction amongst the Jains, as this case was regarded as a fight between the reformers and the orthodox and on the judgment being made known, great jubiliation prevailed among the Jains, here, an overwhelming majority of whom are orthodox.

INDIAN STRIKERS IN S. AFRICA.

REPEAL OF £3 TAX URGED.

NINE COLLIERIES AFFECTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Oct. 22.

A telegram has been sent to General Botha stating that the Indian strikers at Newcastle will be advised to resume work, if the Union Government will promise to repeal the three-pound tax next session. Nine collieries are affected by the strike.

INDIAN WOMEN SENT TO JAIL.

CHARGE OF VAGRANCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 22.

Eleven Indian women who have been urging the indentured colliery labourers to strike here have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment on the charge of being vagrants.

IRRITATION IN MEXICO.

DECLARATION OF DICTATORSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The fact that Sir Lionel Carden presented his credentials to President Huerta the day after the latter's declaration of dictatorship, appears to have given umbrage in Washington, in view of the latter's declared policy towards Huerta. Moreover, the statement ascribed to Sir Lionel Carden in an alleged interview, namely, that the United States does not understand the conditions in Mexico has not tended to allay the irritation. The American papers started with the idea that Sir Lionel really represents Messrs. Pearsons' oil interests which the British Government are supporting.

Reuter is informed in this connection that Britain, solely anxious for settled conditions, recognised President Huerta because they believed him to be the best man on the spot.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

M. Felix Diaz has landed at Vera Cruz. He will probably be a candidate for the Presidency.

The German warship Hertha arrived with two officers who boarded the steamer on which M. Diaz was a passenger, it is believed in order to protect him.

KIEFF TRIAL.

CHARGE OF RITUAL MURDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The trial of the Jew, Beyliss, on a charge of ritual murder drags on. The chief characteristics are the incessant introduction of irrelevancies, which occupy much time, and almost complete absence of evidence connecting the prisoner with the murder. The two last days have been devoted to hearing the evidence of M. Krassovsky, ex-Commissioner of Police in Kieff, who was first entrusted with the enquiry into the crime. All clues pointed to the guilt of a woman named Cheberiak. M. Krassovsky stated that he threw up his connection with the case owing to the intrigues of the "Black Hundred" against him.

SCOTTISH RAILWAY DISASTER.

UNION MEN STAGGERED AT SENTENCE ON ENGINE DRIVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The officials of the National Union of Railwaymen are staggered at the sentence on Caudle in connection with the train disaster. They say they will do their utmost to get it quashed. Some talk of a strike.

SENCHENYDD MINE DISASTER.

RESCUERS OVERCOME BY GAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Eighteen men carrying out rescue work in the Senchenydd mine were overcome by gas yesterday. The operations have been postponed.

Relief funds now amount to £39,000.

NAVAL ADVISER TO CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Oct. 22.

It is understood that Rear-Admiral Christian will be appointed Naval Adviser to China.

SOMALILAND CAMEL CORPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The "Morning Post" says that Captain Lawrence has been appointed to the command of Somaliland Camel Corps, which will be doubled.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(XIX)*

SIR SHAPURJI AND MR. ABRAHAMS.

THE DEMAND FOR A GOLD CURRENCY.

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

We now hark back to some further evidence of Mr. Lionel Abrahams which is useful so far as it illumines some of the dark and devious lines of policy underlying the financial transactions of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. Sir Shapurji was a minute, though hardly a succes ful, cross-examiner of the redoubtable Assistant Under-Secretary. The examination leaves on the mind of the unbiassed reader the impression more of a partisan heckler at an electioneering campaign than that of a calm and collected, a disinterested and judicial commissioner. Mr. Abraham's answers are in refreshing contrast with many of the questions. Those impress one at once as of an able and clever witness, perfectly polished, and withal alert in quickly discussing the fallacies or assumptions of a question. Presumably the answers must have quite defeated the object of the questioner. However, the pertinency of some of the queries put cannot be denied. And it may be admitted that the replies thereto were more sophistical than convincing. If Homer nods sometimes, why not Mr. Abrahams? Here is one of those questions. It had reference to the universal condemnation of the prevailing Indian Currency as purely artificial. Sir Shapurji inquired whether "it was not a great advantage to have a Currency system that works automatically." The answer was in the affirmative, but with an expletive to the effect, that the Indian Currency system was "automatic as any Currency system." Why? According to Mr. Abrahams, because of the object of all the changes that have been since the date of the closure of the mints. Mr. Abrahams' answer will surprise those who have closely followed the Protean shapes imparted to our Currency since 1893 and which still continue to be imparted thereto Only yesterday, we quoted Mr. Moreton Frewen's accurate portraiture of the various changes undergone by the system in the last twenty years. It is notorious that every step taken during the period has had only the opposite effect of the one contemplated by the Currency physicians put into requisition by the Government of India. We make bold to say that the several changes have simply emphasised the artificiality imparted to the new fangled system. As soon as the first change came to be effected it was perceived to be defective and contributory to the very evil it was sought to cure. Then the second remedy was tried which proved equally disadvantageous. And so on they have rung the changes on their beautiful system of Currency so that at last they are driven to have it remedied by the present Commission! Had it worked automatically, we are entitled to ask, where might have been the necessity for a Commission at all? Investigate as minutely and impartially as you wish you will be irresistibly driven to acknowledge the transparent unnaturalness of the system. But unfortunately empiricism has been the badge of the entire tribe of the Currency physicians who have from time to time been called upon to cure the patient.

MR. FREWEN'S EVIDENCE.

But we need not enlarge on this subject. Perhaps this week or the next week, Mr. Moreton Frewen himself will be a witness before the Commission. It would not be unsafe to presume that he will prove to the hilt the entire artificiality of the Currency. Not only will he demonstrate the very opposite of the automatic working, but treat the members to some striking revelations. He is a heretic but one vastly different from the ill-informed and rhetorical Mr. Webb. He never speaks without the book, and by a long and close touch with the inner circle of advocates of monometallism, as well as bimetallism, he is in a position to speak with an authority which it will be difficult to shake. Anyhow, apart, from the subject of the artificiality of our present Currency, his evidence is sure to be both striking and instructive as far as the graver problem is concerned, namely, the "drain of gold" from Europe to India and its coming economic effects on all gold using countries including India herself. For years past (before 1893) we used to hear the continuous cry of the drain of silver to the East. A century ago the Board of the East India Company in Leaden-hall Street, were sending silver to India against which the commercial men of that City sent a prolonged wail. But the drain continued, even more copious streams till the 13d. rupee created an alarm and caused a terrific panic in the dovecots of the Financial Department of the Government of India so unused to the silver shocks of the United States. Now, it is being dinned in our ears that the drain of gold to India is a menace both to the country and Europe. But is there no probability of a fate similar to silver overtaking gold? We shall see. Meanwhile we are curious to know What Mr. Moreton Frewen, who is a staunch silverite, if not a bimetallist, may have to say on this exceedingly grave problem. Will he prove himself the true Cassandra of gold? Or will he go the way of all the silver and gold prophets the nineteenth century had produced?

THE SPECIE POINT.

The next point on which Sir Shapurji adroitly or maladroitly endeavoured to catch Mr. Abrahams tripping was in reference to what the Exchange banks and other remitters of gold call the "specie point," that is to say, the point up to which it is preferable at a given hour either to ship gold to India or to buy Council Bills. The questions put took the following form:

"You have told us that the use of Council Bills for effecting remittances to India saves the loss in the shape of payments for freight and insurance and the loss of premium in Council Bills which would be incurred if the remittances were made by shipments of gold. That statement applies, I suppose, to Council Bills drawn on the Gold Standard Reserve: Is it not the case that the present system, as a whole, in the absence of a gold currency, really increases the freight and insurance charges in the movements of specie. When you have the cost of remitting gold from India by drawing Council Bills, the cost of silver to take the place of gold is incurred, is it not?

The reply was:—

I would most strongly contest that because it rests on the assumption that if the Government acted differently from the way in which it does not, the people in India would use less gold. That I think is opposed to all the probabilities and all the known facts.

But bating not a jot the reply Sir Shapurji, after a brief parley, pursued Mr. Abrahams in this wise: "I am anxious to dwell on this point. The people who discuss this question often put the query why does not the Government give India a Gold Currency?" To this Mr. Abrahams made the following terse answer:

I am anxious to say that in my humble judgment, that is, I will not call a meaningless question, but I think it comes very near to being a meaningless question, because the Legislature has declared gold to be a legal tender. The Government gives all the encouragement that it can to put into circulation such gold as it possesses, and therefore up to the requirements of the people of India there is a Gold Currency, and the obstacle to gold being more used in Currency is not that the Government of India fails to encourage it, but that the people of India prefer other forms.

Opinions will, of course, differ on this vexed subject. There are those who do say that so long as Government cannot freely and unstintedly give gold for rupees there cannot be in reality a Gold Currency.

ARE WE OUT OF THE WOOD.

Mr. Abrahams was subtle but hardly convincing. At the same time it will not be denied that there is as yet no large demand for gold by the generality of the people. The demand is almost exclusively confined to the foreign traders. Has Sir Shapurji any clear idea in his own mind of what the effect of an actual Gold Currency all at once may be? What, if that Currency is repelled by the people? If the mass refuse to accept it for their daily domestic and other requirements, to what use may the superfluous gold be put? Other larger and graver economical problems are intertwined with it, and if Mr. Abrahams thought Sir Shapurji's question was on the border line of meaningless, perhaps, those who, like us, view the matter from the broader standpoint, would not say he was not justified in saying what he did. Here we discern the moral of Pope's line that a little learning, be it on Currency or other matters, is a dangerous thing. Sir Shapurji's vision is too narrow, crabbed and confined. He views all from the purely professional point and not from the point of the farseeing Financial statesman, who has to look to the greater economic welfare of millions. And when we bear in mind how Currency minutely enters into the daily vital economy of vast masses of people and affects them, we cannot but be too cautious as to how grave Currency problems should be examined and investigated from all points of view, not only from the point of transitory but permanent interests, not only from the point of the professional business man, but from the higher, the more altruistic, and farsighted point of the statesman entrusted for the time with the destines of a great country. The words of the late Sir Robert Giffen need to be firmly remembered at this juncture in reference to the Gold Standard Reserve. Writing to "The Times" on 18 May, 1898, he observed: "The highest political issues are also involved. One of the most dangerous things for a Government to do is to tamper with the people's money. It is certain that the Indian Government cannot go on long with its present ideas regarding money without producing the gravest complications in the Government of India." Are we out of the woods? Let the Government answer the question.

*The previous articles have appeared in our issues of September 23rd, 24th, 29th, 30th, October 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 21st and 23rd.

THE BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with interest the remarks in your issue of the 30th ultimo on the excellent work done by Mr. J. Robson of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission, and endorse all you say about the indefatigable energy and policy of instruction and conciliation helping so materially towards the successful working of the Act.

May I point out that, by no means a small share of the success is due to the Act being worked under the guidance of the Representative Commission appointed by Government from amongst those interested in the Mill Industry.

The Boiler Inspection Department was many years ago worked similarly under a Commission and it would be well if the system were reverted to.

The Mill Owners Association whose institutions and kindred Factories have to bear the increasing heavy expenses of the Boiler Department have—it is rumoured—already approached the Public Service Commission on these lines and I trust you will raise your voice in favour of the Commission System for both the Departments, and not only for the Smoke Nuisance Act.

Oct., 20.

Yours etc.,
"EFFICIENCY."

VOLUNTEERING IN CALCUTTA.

SUGGESTED SCOTTISH KILTED CORPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

The "Empire" says that the proposal to establish a Scottish Kilted corps in Calcutta is taking on and already nearly ninety men have put down their names for active service. A large number of older Scots are showing their sympathy with, and enthusiasm over, the movement by becoming honorary members, and several of them express the hope that they will be allowed to wear the kilt of the corps on any special occasion. It is hoped that Lord Carmichael may be pursuaded to accept the Honorary Colonelship of the corps.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

YEAR'S PROGRESS IN BOMBAY.

INCREASE IN MILL-HAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The following Government Resolution reviewing the Annual Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1912-13, appears in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

Though the alteration of the classification of societies in the statistical returns obscures the comparison with the figures of the preceding year, the Registrar's report contains ample evidence that in this Presidency the co-operative movement is gathering strength and is developing at an increasingly rapid rate. Increases of 147 in the total number of societies, of 17,000 in the number of members, and of 17½ lakhs in the working capital in the space of twelve months are results which may be regarded as in every way satisfactory. The rate of progress may not be so rapid as in some other parts of India, but account must be taken of local conditions, and the Governor in Council entirely concurs with the Registrar that co-operation cannot go ahead of education, and that unless societies are spontaneous in origin and founded on genuinely co-operative lines, mere increase in their numbers will lead to no good results.

2. The large increase in the number of agricultural societies—125 in all—and the steady growth of the credit which these societies command are especially noteworthy. The need for Government loans for the starting of such societies has already disappeared. In the space of three years, the amount of the working capital represented by Government advances has fallen from 20 per cent. to 9 per cent., while the loans from financing institutions comprise 59 per cent. and deposits 27 per cent. of the total as compared with 43 per cent. and 11.5 per cent. during the preceding year. During the year the average membership of these societies has risen from 67 to 68, the average amount of capital available per member from Rs. 71 to Rs. 80 and the average reserve fund from Rs. 201 to Rs. 220. In view of the large increase in the actual number of agricultural societies, the growth indicated by these averages is decidedly encouraging.

ORGANIZATION IN AGRICULTURE.

3. The inauguration of societies for the organization of agriculture undoubtedly presents considerably greater difficulties than the establishment of credit societies, but the co-operative movement will not have its full effect on the agricultural economy of the Presidency unless the purchase of agricultural requirements and the sale of agricultural produce are organized on a co-operative basis. A beginning has been made in the formation of societies for the purchase of manure, miscellaneous stores and machinery, and the jagri shop of the Central Co-operative Bank affords a useful example of co-operative sale, while the experiment of organizing a co-operative dairy at Dombivli for the supply of the Bombay market is one which will be watched with interest. For the reasons given in paragraph 37 of the report, Government are disposed to agree with the Registrar that the solution of the important question of storage of fodder as a protective measure against famine must be looked for in some other direction than by the co-operative method.

INFLUENCE OF CENTRAL SOCIETIES.

4. Among the Central Societies, the most important is the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, the operations of which during the seventeen months of its existence have been conducted with vigour and success. The Bank is getting into close touch with the societies and is undoubtedly exercising a beneficial influence on the spread of the co-operative movement generally. It is understood that prior to the issue of debentures the working capital over and above the share capital was obtained by arrangement with other banks and not on deposit from the public. The progress of the 29 societies established on the Nira Canal which are financed mainly by the Central Bank proves how rapidly the results of the supply of capital at reasonable rates and from a reliable source are felt. In connection with the remaining Central Societies the points that may be specially noted are the establishment of a Union for the supervision of the co-operative societies in the Satara District, and the elasticity with which the Nagar Central Society met the severe strain caused by the failure of the harvest in that district for the second year in succession.

MILL-HAND AND RAILWAY SOCIETIES.

5. Among other forms of co-operation the increase of mill-hand societies is a feature of great promise, and the establishment of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Society marks an interesting development, the example of which is apparently being followed by the G. I. P. Railway. There is undoubtedly ample scope for such societies in large industrial centres. Government take particular interest in the development of the weaving industry and are gratified to observe the increase of nine in the number of weavers' societies during the year. The spread of the co-operative spirit among the weaving community is of vital importance to the home industry. Without co-operation the weavers cannot free themselves from bondage to the sawkar and obtain the capital required for the adoption of the improvements on the development of which Government are spending considerable sums. The difficulties in the way of establishing a central yarn store are obvious, and Government will await the Registrar's proposals regarding the appointment of a central broker at Bombay for the purchase of yarn. The seed-societies and grain-banks which have been established, though not numerous, appear to be working on sound lines, and the progress so far achieved affords room for anticipating a further increase in the number of such societies in the near future. The establishment of reserve funds of grain by certain societies, the generous grant by the Wadia Trustees towards the establishment of a famine reserve fund and the action of the Nagar Central Society and the Bombay Central Bank in supplying funds to societies in the Ahmednagar District during the famine which prevailed there, afford promising examples of the manner in which the co-operative movement can be utilised as a means of protection against famine.

6. The Governor-in-Council is pleased to note that the importance of maintaining the closest relations between the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments and of co-ordinating their operations has been fully realised. Since the close of the year a step further has been taken by the appointment as Assistant to the Registrar of the Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture for the Konkan.

7. The proceedings of the Co-operative Conferences indicate how keenly interested the educated classes are in the co-operative movement and how carefully and sympathetically the possibilities of development in every part of the field are being investigated. The thanks of Government are due to the large band of honorary organizers who so freely devote their time and labour to the promotion of its success, and to Mr. Ewbank for the care and efficiency with which he has continued to discharge the responsible duties of his office.

THE MOVEMENT IN SIND.

8 In Sind there was during the year an increase of four in the number of registered societies, which now stand at 11 as compared with 7 in the preceding year. In spite of the special difficulties with which the organizers of societies have to contend in that Province, the Governor-in-Council is assured of the great scope which exists there for the beneficial extension of the co-operative movement, and is pleased to note the steady progress which is being maintained.

ARMY SHOOTING.

MEERUT MEETING.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

MEERUT, Oct. 23.

The entries for contests in connection with the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association, this year are much below those of the October 1911, and 1910, which were record meetings. The entries at this meeting come up more nearly to those of the 1909 and January 1913 meetings.

There are 546 competitors in Class A, 126 in Class B, 435 in Class C, 58 in Class D, and 404 in Class E, making a total of 1075 in all. Most of the competitors arrived in camp on Monday and Tuesday. The whole of Wednesday was devoted to Spoon Pool firing and the actual competitions only started to-day.

MATCH 1 (FIGURE TARGET) AT 200 YARDS (SITTING) was begun punctually at 8 a.m., in favourable weather conditions; unfortunately as the day wore on a strong westerly breeze sprung, which was very trying to the competitors. Meerut is hot and dusty, this is felt more on the Rifle Ranges where there is no shelter from the sun's rays.

The following are the results of to-day's shooting.

MATCH 1, 200 YARDS (SITTING) CLASS A (ALL COMERS).—1st Major Faunthrope, U.P. Horse points 30. 2nd Captain Graham, Merwara Infantry points 30. 3rd Lieut. Stokes Roberts, Worcester Regiment points 29. 4th Lieut. Bagnall, Yorkshires, points 28. 5th Major-General Campbell, Staff, points 28.

CLASS B (VOLUNTEERS).—1st Corpl. De Beaufort, E. I. Railway Volunteers points 32. 2nd Sergt. Codd, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, points 32. 3rd Vol. Clark, Simla Volunteers, points 31. 4th Lance.-Sergt. McCready B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, points 30. 5th Vol. Pooler, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, points 30.

CLASS C.—1st Sergt. Mallandain, Middlesex, points 32. 2nd Pte. Lines, K.S.O., Bonderers, points 32. 3rd Sergt.-Major Coman, Middlesex, points 32. 4th Lance. Corpl. Nash Oxford and Bucks, points 31. 5th Sergt. Garman, Rifle Brigade points 31.

CLASS D.—1st Jamadar Baluch Khan, 129th Baluchis, points 32. 2nd Subadar Jahan Khan, Napier Rifles, points 31. 3rd Jamadar Ganda Singh, points 30. 4th Subadar Mala Khan, 129th Baluchis, points 29. 5th Mahomed Abdul Rahman, Holkars I.S. escort, points 29.

MATCH 14, 300 YARDS.—Rs. 100 given by Major General H. O'Donnell and Rs. 500 added by the B.P.R.A. unlimited entries Class A, B and C.

Sergt. Taylor, 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, 22 points, 1st; Pte. Lawson, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders 22 points 2nd; Pte. Potter, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade 21 points 3rd; Col-Sergeant Garbutt, 2nd Battalion, Liecester Regiment, 21 points 4th; Col-Sergeant Mainford, 2nd Battalion, North Stafford Regiment, 21 points 5th.

CLASS D AND E.—Rs. 50 given by Major General F. Campbell and Rs. 252 added by the B.P.R.A.

Sepoy Sher Ali, 69th Punjabis and Naik Krishna Sarafdar 108th Infantry tied with 21 points 1st; Sepoy Fazul Ahmed, 69th Punjabis, 21 points 3rd; Naik Gazan Khan 108th Infantry 20 points 4th; Sepoy Gagan Singh 2nd Kashmir I.S. Infantry 20 points 5th.

MATCH 15, 100 YARDS.—Rs. 50 presented by Lieutenant General Sir P. N. Lake and Rs. 550 added by the B.P.R.A. unlimited entries Classes A B and C.

Corporal Chittenden, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, 17 points 1st; Lieut. Murray 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, 16 points 2nd; Lec.-Sergt. Eden, 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, 15 points 3rd; U. L. Inst. Clark, 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers 14 points 4th; Pte. Graham, 1st Battalion Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, 14 points 5th.

CLASS D AND E INDIAN ARMY AND I.S TROOPS.—Rs. 75 given by Major-General C.F.G. Young and Rs. 227 added by the B.P.R.A.

Dafadar Shaitan Singh, 1st Jodhpur, I.S. Lancers, 16 points 1st; Naik Gazan Khan 108th Infantry, 16 points 2nd; Havildar Major Mohanlal, 90th Punjabis, 14 points 3rd; Jemadar Harakbahadur Thapa 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles 13 points 4th; Sepoy Surain Singh 20th Punjabis 13 points 5th.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

RANEEGUNGE MINE ON FIRE.

SCORES OF MINERS IMPRISONED.

VIGOROUS EFFORTS AT RESCUE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

I learn from a private telegram that a serious explosion occurred last night in the Chowrassi colliery of the Raneegunj field and that the mine which belongs to the Equitable Coal Company is on fire, some scores of miners being imprisoned. Vigorous efforts are being made to rescue them.

Messrs. Macneill and Company received a telegram to-day stating that a serious explosion occurred on Wednesday night in the Chowrassi Colliery of the Raneegunge coal field and that the mines of the Equitable Coal Company are on fire. No particulars are yet available.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Mr. H. G. Rumbold, Counsellor of the British Embassy in Tokio, has been appointed Councillor of the British Embassy in Berlin.

Mr. Henry Beaumont of the Foreign office will replace Mr. Rumbold in Tokio.

PARIS TO CAIRO FLIGHT.

HUNGARIAN ROUTE FORBIDDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 23.

Austria has forbidden Daucourt to fly over Southern Hungary. He will therefore be obliged to change his route.

CANTONMENT SUPERINTENDENT CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

ALLEGED SYSTEMATIC PAYMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

In connection with the bribery case in which Raoji Patel and Guffoorbux Alibux, two residents of Kirkee bazaar charged Mr. Hormusji N. Merchant, Assistant Superintendent of Kirkee Cantonment, with taking bribes, one witness was examined yesterday before Mr. B. V. Mudliar, Special Honorary Magistrate.

Kison Majajee, the witness, deposed on oath that he had made entries in his books of payment of Rs. 350 to obtain the Kutchra contract last year, and that this year he again saw the Assistant Superintendent about the contract, who told him that if he paid Rs. 30 a month for six months (the contract period) he would get the contract. He paid another Rs. 100 to the Assistant Superintendent in the presence of his *karkun*, and the transaction was entered in his diary and copied from it by his clerk into his day book.

"UNDESIRABLES" IN HYDERABAD.

BENGALEES, PUNJABEES AND CAWNPORE MOSLEMS NOT WANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Mr. Satish Chunder Sen a pleader of Dacca, writes to the "Bengalee" to say that during the Puja vacation he, with a friend, went to Hyderabad. They were closely watched by detective officers from Madras and on arrival at Hyderabad were ordered to quit the place by the first train. Mr. Sen was told that the authorities think it undesirable to allow Bengalees, Punjabees and Cawnpore Mahomedans to visit Hyderabad.

AN EXCESSIVE DOSE OF OPIUM.

Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner held an inquest at the morgue yesterday touching the death of a Hindu woman named Yesoobai, aged thirty-six.

The deceased used to reside with her husband at Grant Road. For some time she complained of an acute pain in her stomach to alleviate which she used daily to take small quantities of opium. On Tuesday morning she overdosed herself as a result of which she became unconscious and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died later on.

The post mortem examination showed that death was due to opium poisoning and the jury returned a similar verdict.

ARGENTINE MULES FOR MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

It has been decided to buy more mules in Argentine both for Mountain Battery and remount purposes. Major Shore, Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Remounts, has left India for Buenos Aires where he will make purchases as on the occasion of his first visit last season.

THE DANGER IN INDIA.

A PESSIMIST'S VIEW.

MR. FIELDING HALL'S MUCH DISCUSSED ARTICLE.

We give below some extracts of the more interesting passages from the article by Mr. H. Fielding Hall in the October "Nineteenth Century" entitled "The Danger in India," which has attracted so much attention:—

India, he writes, is lost to us in sentiment. She can no longer bear our rule. It galls her, and she resents it. She waits now but her opportunity, and given that, she will depart from us—will we or nill we. Yet that would be ruin to both of us; no one who looks facts in the face will doubt that this is so.

Therefore, before it is too late, it behoves us to take stock of the situation.

What is the cause that makes India hate us? She did not do so once.

We did not conquer India. She placed herself beneath our rule of her own free will. It was not English troops who won India, nor who kept India for us in the Mutiny. They were the nucleus, no doubt, but alone they could have achieved nothing They were too few in number, too oppressed by the hostile climate, too immobile to achieve a conquest. An English army might march through India it could not conquer it.

India was won by Sepoy regiments under British leaders, by Sepoy police; it was accepted by the people gladly. India gave herself to us a hundred and fifty years ago and again ratified her consent but fifty years ago. Yet now she fiercely wishes a divorce, and she is bound to get it unless our relations change. What are the causes and the cure?

CAUSE OF DISCONTENT.

This problem of India is so serious, it may become at any moment so urgent that no opinion upon its cause and cure is to be rejected. I doubt if in many counsellors there be wisdom, but unless the counsel be weighed and verified, the public cannot know if it have truth in it or not. And the English public is entitled to know. When its great heritage is in danger it is its right, its duty, to look facts in the face for itself and judge itself. If India be lost through our apathy, whom have we to blame but ourselves? I therefore propose to summarise two articles that appeared on this subject in the August number of this Review, to extract what seems to me the gist of each, and to set against it certain facts. And as an outcome of these facts I have some remarks of my own to make. That done, the reader will, I hope, have grounds to help him towards a judgment of his own.

The articles were by Sir W. Lee-Warner and Mr. Cookson, but for convenience I will take Mr. Cookson's first, for he writes of the disloyalty, and Sir W. Lee-Warner only of the methods of recruitment for the Civil Service, and as the latter should be governed by the State of India, Mr. Cookson naturally comes first. What are the causes that he has discovered? They seem to be five.

There is an antagonism between the East and West. The Indian hates the European and *vice versa*. The English woman will not go down to dinner with the 'black man'!

We have bad manners.

The Indian does not appreciate the railways and other material improvements we have made. They are disturbing to society and injure morals. English machine-made goods have partly ousted the native hand-made goods and so created discontent.

We have introduced new ideas into India and forbidden their expression.

India is irreligious.

NATURAL ANTAGONISM.

Let us consider these.

Is the natural antagonism between the European and the Indian a new thing? Have they changed in their nature or have we in the last century? Did Englishwomen ever want to be taken in to dinner by Indians, and whether they did or did not, how would it affect the 300,000,000 under our rule? The answer is No. Our natures have not changed at all. Whatever natural antagonism—and it is strong—there is now existed always. India was contented once despite this natural aversion; why is she not so now?

Then as to manners.

Have our manners deteriorated since a hundred years ago, and, if so, why? Mr. Cookson does not say. It is, of course, the manners of officials and officers that matter, for the non-official Englishman does not count outside a few towns. Have the Services deteriorated. He does not tell us.

The third fact is not peculiar to India, but is common to all the world. Everywhere in old countries railways disturbed morals that is to say, fossilised habits—and set up a new evolution. The objection to them has frequently been strong; it was so in parts of England and of France. But they were quickly accepted. Morals adjusted themselves. Nowhere did they cause revolution or irritation against government. Indian humanity does not differ from Western humanity in this matter, or, indeed, any other fundamental matter; and herein is no cause for general disloyalty.

There is throughout the world a continual competition in goods. New kinds, whether imported or indigenous, are always ousting older and worse or more expensive kinds. England, for instance, now lives on imported wheat and meat. Some, of course, suffer, but the majority gain or they would not buy the new goods. The prevention of the entry of new things may drive people to exasperation, as with our English corn laws, but their admission never does so, because the majority gain thereby. So Mr. Cookson's third reason fails.

His fourth reason is that whereas we have introduced free ideas we have forbidden their realisation, which he contradicts later by saying that India is technically the freest country in the world, so that it is not clear what he does actually mean. I do not know the difference between technical and real freedom, and my experience is that in India there is little freedom.

NO COMMON RELIGIOUS GROUND.

His last reason is the worst of all. He says that what India is really suffering from is want of religion, and he suggests a new spirituality as a cure for all Indian ills. He says that there is 'common ground of essentials on which Hindu and Christian and Mahommedan may meet,' and he suggests that the cause of the trouble lies in want of religion, and its solution is more religion. Now this is a common idea, and because it is widely spread, and is at the same time disastrously mistaken, it is worth while to consider it a little.

To begin with, there is no common ground on which Hindu and Christian and Mahommedan can meet. There is the common ground of humanity on which all men can meet if they will discard their creeds and return to the fundamental truths of life, but creeds are what divide and not unite. They are parasites upon the tree of life and are not parts of it. All progress is despite of them and not because of them. What India suffers from now is not too little religion but a great deal too much. What afflicts India is the inhumanity of caste, infant marriages, harem and zenana life; the tyranny of priests; the looking back at a dead past instead of forward to a living future; the despair of this life because it is objectless and therefore unhappy, and the consequent desire for some other; the hatred of creed to creed and caste to caste. . . .

We have extinguished two or three outrageous manifestations of religion, such as suttee and sacrifice; but, as a whole, religious bonds have grown tighter under our rule. India is more religious, and not less.

The solvent for such despairs and divisions is a common effort towards a common end, in the give and take of free communities such divisions gradually are worn away. But our rule has destroyed the village community and with it the communal life. . . .

THE REASON OBVIOUS.

Yet the reason of the unrest is not difficult to discover. To one who has been for twenty-seven years among the peoples of the provinces as non-official and as official it seems quite obvious. India dislikes our rule because it hurts her, and the reason that it hurts her is that it has become bad. It has for fifty years or so deteriorated and grown more harsh, more unsympathetic, and more pedantic. India, on the other hand, has grown. She wants more liberty, not less. We held her in elastic leading-strings some fifty years ago. Now she is stronger she wants the strings relaxed, but we have made them into iron and constricted them.

How does our government hurt her? In every way, I think, wherever it touches. Criminal and civil courts, revenue administration, and education hurt. But, most of all, the destruction of the village organism bites and burns.

Take a few facts; more there is no room for.

The criminal courts are filled with perjury and false evidence; the police are most unsatisfactory: a jury system could not be introduced because juries would always acquit.

Why is all this? Because the people hate our criminal system root and branch. We call it justice, they do not. Good men will not help it, neither by serving it as police nor by telling it the truth, nor by acting in juries. The people consider the courts are failures. And so does the Government, for why in Burma does it annually imprison over two thousand men for one or two years against whom not only has no offence been proved but none has been charged?

The civil courts are as bad. Perjury and forgery are common, and condoned. The courts are to a great extent but collecting agencies for money-lenders. The people despise them. In Burma, for instance, they resort to them less and less. And why? Here is one reason. Because even if after great trouble and expense you do get a decree, the chances are against you recovering anything. In 53 per cent. of the cases in Burma in 1910 the execution was *wholly* unfruitful. That does not mean that in the other 47 per cent. much was obtained.

Our courts have petrified all custom into cast-iron precedent. Such are our courts.

EDUCATION A FAILURE.

Our education is a failure, naturally, because its deals are wrong.

And whereas the village used to be a self-governing unit, with a council of elders and a headman as mayor, we have turned the headman into an official of Government and the council has disappeared. Consequently the village as an organism is dead, local self-government has been killed. The one organism in India that had life and the possibilities of growth we have destroyed, and with it social life and evolution. Each villager is in every act under the eye of a Government official responsible to the district magistrate, a headman appointed, directed, punished, and dismissed by him. Naturally good men will not do such work. Such are a few facts out of very many.

Now how did this arise? And having begun why was it not seen and stopped? For one cause only. The Government is out of touch with life and facts. For fifty years it has been growing farther and farther away from the people and from facts. It used to be an aristocracy of men who were in touch with life, men who knew how to rule because they knew what humanity was, men who had open eyes, who tried to see and do what was right and just, and not simply what was legal They softened and humanised the laws, they were respected, honoured, known as men, and not machines to grind out judgments. They were not bound by precedent but by a sense of right. But for some time now it has been a pedagogy, living in abstract thought, self-righteous, deaf and blind, a thing of formulae and precedent and law, whose only desire is uniformity, and which cannot think outside its narrow channels. It blames the people, not itself, for all the trouble. The Civil Service of India has become, as Eversley said it would, a commission of schoolmasters, and his further prophecy of the inevitable end is not far off fulfilment.

CIVIL SERVICE A FAILURE.

Now this failure of the Civil Service has for long been growing increasingly evident. It has been evident not only to Indians and to non-official Englishmen, but to the Government itself. It has been full of complaints. India is being lost to us, and the Civil Service is losing it. Now why it this? A more serious question could not be conceived than this, for on its rectification depends not only the fate of India but of England also.

What, then, has Sir Lee-Warner, late of the Council of the Government of India, to say on this most urgent question? Briefly what he says is this:—

He quotes Mill to the effect that the success of the government of India depends on the personal qualities and capacities of the agents of government. He says that it is still so. He says that entrance to the Service of India by competitive examination has become part of our system, and therefore will continue. He says that India is not prepared to educate its officials from boyhood.

He wants more Indians in the Service.

Practically this is all he does say, and it is interesting to see what he omits. These are some of the things.

The Civil Service has notoriously failed, and fails more and more to be efficient. If India is on the verge of revolution it is the Civil Service that is to blame; but he has nothing to say about this.

Indian civilians are ignorant of the people they rule, and cannot even talk to them, but they are 'able to hold their own in public debate, and have a sense of *justesse*.'

DUE TO TRADE.

The present financial progress of India is due to the English merchants, bankers, and planters who have developed the resources of the country. They have invested a large capital in its development, and have a heavy stake in India. Without them India would be poverty-stricken and the present government impossible. English corporations hold, too, almost all the public debt. They think, therefore, that their interests deserve consideration. Their first necessity is that order and peace should reign in India, and they are strongly of opinion that these conditions could not obtain under Indian civilians. What is to be done? They will not be ignored where vital matters are concerned, nor will they be overridden or outvoted. The events of 1884 in regard to the Ilbert Bill showed conclusively that they would not be content with mere remonstrance. They will stop dangerous measures if they can, and there is little doubt they can if they so determine. Is 1884 quite forgotten?

Again, those who know the people of India know that there could be nothing more distasteful to them than being handed over to Indian civilians, whether of their own race or not. This is very natural and indeed obvious. The people will accept the rule of an Englishman as head of the district because he is the fit and proper representative of the English Raj. But to put in one of themselves to rule them supported by British bayonets—well, it does not require much imagination to know what would happen.

Thus against the appointment of Indians as civilians are arrayed all the English commercial and industrial interests of the country, and say two hundred and ninety-nine and a half millions out of the three hundred millions of British India. Are these quite negligible factors? It is *justesse* to ignore them at the bidding of a small 'educated' Indian class?

To regain India two things are necessary. We must so reform the Government of India that it be once more in touch with reality. It must know India and must serve India; only by doing so can it serve England. The whole ideal and personnel must be completely changed, and then self-government must be cultivated. This must begin at the bottom, not the top; in the villages, not in council chambers; and on a firm and enduring base must be assisted to slowly grow. So can we win back India—there is no other way.

IMITATORS OF PEGOUD.

HAMEL AND HAWKER TO FLY UPSIDE DOWN.

Although M. Pegoud will probably not be seen in England again until next spring, Londoners will not have to wait till then to see some more "upside down" flying. For English aviators are beginning to wonder whether his feats are "as difficult as they look," and Mr. Gustav Hamel has already arranged for a special machine to be built for himself.

"I had rather hoped," said Mr. Hamel to a "Standard" representative, "to be able to borrow M. Pegoud's machine and carry out some experiments with it. I discovered, however, that the machine belonged to M. Pegoud instead of M. Bleriot, so I decided to wait until a machine could be specially made for me. M. Bleriot will have finished one for me within about ten days. The wings are broader and are covered with rubber instead of canvas, and the supports are stronger, but otherwise the monoplane will be similar to those in use at present. It is being made in France. These machines cost about £900 each. When I have mastered the evolutions I do not intend to give public exhibitions, although I shall probably give one scientific demonstration. I have already executed all Pegoud's evolutions except those which involve upside down flying. The next feat that M. Pegoud will accomplish will probably be that of flying upside down with his engine working. So far it has, I think, always been shut off."

Mr. H. G Hawker states that the announcement that he intended to attempt to "loop the loop" on a Sopwith biplane tomorrow is inaccurate. In any case, the attempt will not be made till next week, as the biplane to be used, like Pegoud's monoplane, requires considerable alteration before the feat can be essayed.

THE DAY OF THE SMALL MAN.

Captain Cecil Norton, M.P., Assistant Postmaster-General, inspected the Postal Messengers' Drilling Crops at Blythe-road, West Kensington, on Saturday afternoon. In the course of an address Captain Norton said he attached the highest importance to physical culture. Being born big was of small importance now; a little man with a sound, healthy physique was better able to get on, and that fact was proved by the victory of the Japanese—the smallest men in the world under arms—over Russia. The small man could be quite equal to the man with the big frame.

KING CONSTANTINE'S SPEECH.

GENERAL SATISFACTION IN FRANCE.

INCIDENT REGARDED AS CLOSED.

The Paris, correspondent of "The Morning Post," wrote on Sept. 22:—

The "Journal des Debats," commenting on the speech made by King Constantine at the Elysee on Sept. 21, remarks: "The King's toast was everything that it could be and everything that could with reason and propriety be demanded after the Berlin incident." The writer concludes by drawing the following moral from the whole affair. "If the incident is to have any consequences," he says, "let it be in the prudence of our policy and not in any prolongation of disagreeable comments. Our latest impressions may lead us to think more closely of our interests, but they cannot efface from our sentiments the true and loyal friendship of which the President of the Republic reminded King Constantine."

The *Petit Parisien*, which is particularly adroit in expressing the opinion of the man in the street, takes up a similar attitude, and says that if any doubt still existed as to the sentiments with which France was regarded in Greece it must now have been dispelled. The King's speech had obviously been carefully thought out and considered, and it is impossible to overemphasise its graceful manner and the truth of its ideas. "Friendships," the journal says, "often become even closer after a slight difficultly has arisen between the two friends and has been loyally explained away. The fraternity of France and Greece will to-morrow be stronger than ever."

These quotations express very accurately the manner in which public opinion accepted King Constantine's speech last night. The average Parisian fully realises the limitations within which a formal toast must necessarily be kept. Curiously enough, however, a certain number of newspapers do not appear to, recognise those limitations, and complain that King Constantine gave a better testimonial to Prussian tactics than he gave to the French Military Mission. The newspapers which express the least satisfaction are, as a general rule, those which have been foremost in advocating a policy dictated by sentimental affection for Greece. They have also, perhaps, claimed for France rather too definitely and extensively, though quite naturally, the merit of the victory of the Balkan League over Turkey, and have been inclined to convert the Near Eastern struggle into a test of the value of the French and German military systems. In these circumstances it is perhaps not altogether surprising, though they could find no justification for the idea in the traditions of Greek diplomacy, that they entertained the hope that King Constantine would deliberately irritate Germany in order to soothe the ruffled feelings of France. Such an idea can have no influence on the official policy of the French Republic, and the majority of Frenchmen will be glad henceforth to regard the incident as closed.

Several important journals, notably the *Matin*, the *Republique Francaise*, and the *Radical*, consider that King Constantine's speech effaces nothing and leaves things where they were.

This afternoon President Poincare visited King Constantine at his hotel and had a cordial conversation, lasting some forty minutes, with his Majesty—Reutor.

GERMAN CRITICISM OF FRENCH PRESS.

The Germans are perfectly satisfied with the toasts exchanged between the King of the Hellenes and the President of the French Republic, and their newspapers describe the criticism of the French Press as ungracious in the extreme. King Constantine has done all he could in the circumstances, without contradicting himself, says the Conservative *Reichsbote*, to remove any misunderstanding and the *Kreuz Zeitung*, the leading organ of the Conservative Party, declares that if there were anything like sober-mindedness in France "the very friendly words with which the King replied to the strikingly cordial toast of President Poincare" would be accepted in the sense in which they were spoken. As, however, the Conservative organ adds, the French, with their accustomed modesty, expected from King Constantine a species of apology, or at least indirect correction, of his Berlin speech, it is not surprising that the King's words find a very critical, and to some extent unfriendly, reception in the French Press.

The Nationalist *Tagliche Rundschau* declares that France is sulking, and has even permitted herself to be discourteous to her Royal guest. It is once again evident, this journal states, that not much is left of the old chivalry of the French nation, and that what is left disappears like snow in the sun as soon as French vanity is irritated by German successes.

The King of the Hellenes told merely the truth in Berlin, and again yesterday in Parsis, says the *Vossische Zeitung*, for there was no reason why the undoubted merits of General Eydoux and his officers, as instructors in the Greek Army, should not be admitted. The Germans, it declares, are able to distinguish between the military, everyday work done by the French officers in Greece and the strategic leadership which was in the hands of King Constantine and his Greek advisers. The King, it adds, rendered unto the Emperor what was the Emperor's, and did not withold from the French what was due to them. "The matter would be settled to the satisfaction of everybody," writes the Radical organ in conclusion, "if a nasty taste were not left by the truly grotesque demeanour of our neighbours on the other side of the Vosges by the undignified clamour aroused by the statements made by the King in Berlin and by the behaviour of the Greek Ministers, who could not hastily enough attack their King from behind instead of waiting for the conflict to be ended by the King's tact in Paris."

In its evening edition the *Vossische Zeitung* compares the atitude of the French people and the Press towards the King of the Helleness to-day with that of the Parisians towards the Empress Frederick on her *incognito* to Paris in 1891.

A THREATENED INDUSTRY.

CORKS V. PATENT STOPPERS.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

Most persons are familiar with the different forms of patent bottle stoppers at present used by beer bottlers and mineral water manufacturers, but few probably give a thought to the effect their use must have on a very ancient industry, that of cork making. It is only within the last two years that Professor Flinders Petrie, who has done so much to reveal to us how mankind lived in remote ages, has shown that corks were manufactured in Egypt in the Second Century of the Christian era. And now, after being used in the service of man for countless ages the cork is threatened by its upstart rivals with absolute extinction. But it will not give in without a struggle. At the Brewers' Exhibition, which is to open at the Royal Agricultural Hall on November 1, there will be various competitions connected with cork making which are designed to stimulate public interest in the industry. The promoters of the exhibition offer prizes open to all firms in the United Kingdom for corks of different descriptions, while the Cork Trade Association is organising competitions at the same place for cork-cutting, shive whitening, cork sorting, and so forth. For the information of the uninitiated it may be stated that shives are shallow bungs such as are used for preserve jars and other earthenware vessels where there is no pressure from within, and therefore no great resisting power is required, and that "whitening" means removing the dark brown outer bark. It may be added that sorting refers to the classification of corks according to quality, the classification according to size being called sizing.

PRESENT POSITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Morning Post" Mr. F. J. Branscombe, hon. secretary of the Cork Trade Association, said:—"Undoubtedly," said that gentleman, "the use of patent stoppers has had a prejudicial effect on the cork business. Fortunately for those engaged in it, however, there has been another change going on simultaneously with the displacement of the corks. I refer to the enormous increase in the bottled beer trade. Formerly families ordered in their beer by the cask, but that is rarely the case nowadays. This means that there has been an enormous increase in the demand for stoppers of some kind for bottles and some of the demand has benefited the cork-makers. That it has not done so to a greater extent is due to the fact that the public do not realise the superiority of the cork over its modern rivals. The cork is Nature's own perfect stopper, and has advantages over all other bottling media. In order to satisfy yourself of the fact you have only to pour out soda water from two bottles, one with a cork in it and the other with an artificial stopper, and you will find that in the first case the water retains the gas for a considerably longer time than in the other. But above all the cork has the advantage of cleanliness, as it can only be used once, whereas a patent stopper is used again and again. Dr. Collingridge, the Medical Officer of Health for the City, has drawn attention to the advantages of the cork from a hygienic point of view. Inside the screw-stoppered bottle is an indiarubber ring, which is never removed, and therefore retains all sorts of impurities after the bottle has been washed. It is much the same with the glass ball stoppers, while the 'Crown' stoppers have below them, in the neck of the bottle, a little piece of cork which is never removed. One difficulty with which the cork has to contend is this, that barmen will not take the trouble to pull them with a corkscrew. They have a machine fixed to the bar counter with which they remove the cork with one motion of the arm. This machine contains, not a screw but an auger, the flange of which freqeuntly cuts out the centre of the cork, leaving the rest in the bottle. The proper instrument for removing a cork from a bottle is a wire-turned corkscrew, which is so thin that it does not cause the cork to distend, and thus make it difficult to draw out. Above all, the corkscrew must be kept in the middle of the cork. If it is put down the side the cork breaks or the neck of the bottle is broken."

A WONDERFUL TREE.

Mr. Branscombe went on to speak of the cork industry. The cork tree, *quercus suber*, which, as its name implies, is a species of oak, flourishes chiefly in Spain and Portugal, although it is grown to some extent also in the South of France and in Algeria. There are in the West of England cork trees, some of which are a hundred years old, but their bark has no commercial value. The Spaniards have a saying: "He who plants trees plants for his heirs," and this is particularly true of the cork-tree planter. As a matter of fact it is an occupation indulged in chiefly, if not exclusively, by the old nobility. Some idea of the length of time that must elapse before the planting begins to yield a return may be gained from the fact that the bark of the tree, which is the cork, is not stripped off until a tree is twenty years old, and that even then the cork is only of the inferior kind known as virgin cork and used for ornamentation. Eight years later there is a further crop which is of commercial value, but it is not until a further eight years, that is to say when the tree is thirty-six years old, that the cork is really of fine quality. The cork is cut into squares and then rounded with a sharp knife. Cork-cutting machines are used to some extent, but they do not give altogether satisfactory results, as the knife is apt to slip. There is nothing better than the hand-made cork. Most of the corks used in this country are made where the trees grow, although a certain proportion, corks of special size and shape, are manufactured here in London. Obviously it is an economical plan to make them on the spot, as about one-third of the raw material is waste, and is sold off to be ground up and compressed for insulating purposes or for the making of cork linoleum. Few of the corks are used in Spain or Portugal, the reason being that in those countries glass bottles are rarely met with, the skins of animals being used for strong wine and other liquids, as in Biblical times. An important part of the cork industry which is performed in this country is the sorting and sizing. A workman examines each cork separately and puts it into one of four or five or perhaps a dozen baskets, according to its quality as it presents itself to his expert eye. The sizing, or sorting into different sizes, is done by means of an ingenious machine. In this the corks run in single rows along grooves which are graduated, diminishing gradually one thirty-second of an inch in width. When a cork reaches a point at which it can just get through it drops into a basket waiting to receive it. It would be possible to sort the corks out into sizes varying no more than one sixty-fourth of an inch, but one thirty-second is sufficient for all practical purposes.

RELIGION ON STAGE.

CATHOLIC GUILD PROTEST.

A protest against the way in which religious plays and spectacles are produced, and an appeal for the revival of the old religious plays on the highest artistic level, were made during mail week at a meeting of the Catholic Stage Guild, held at the residence of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, says the "Standard."

Mr. Patric Kirwan said that before the Reformation there was much more earnestness in England, and in the Dark Ages, which always seemed to him much lighter than the present age, art had come to a very high level. Could they not revive that? he asked. "The Miracle" was a most disgusting affair, in artistic and absolutely un-Christian, and he fancied that "Androcles and the Lion" was the climax. To start a campaign against that he had suggested to the Catholic Stage Guild that they might produce the old Coventry Nativity play at Christmas. He wanted at Christmas to produce old plays of the Annunciation and the Nativity and show them to the people as art for art's sake.

Mgr. Benson said that by the production of "Joseph and his Brothern" the precedent of not allowing Scriptural figures to be impersonated had been destroyed. That meant that in the future plays would deal more directly with religion itself, and from the past they could not feel that those plays would deal with religion in the spirit which Catholics would like. It was undoubtedly necessary not to find fault, but to produce opposite arguments, and those were produced only by plays which could compete on the highest artistic level with those which the world produced. In a few years they would find that the cinematograph would take a very large part in the evangelisation of the country. Why should fifth-rate French farces full of suggestiveness be performed before their children?

COMEDIAN AND "RELIGIOUS MANIA."

A good story bearing on music-hall artists and religion was told by Mr. George Mozart, the well-known comedian. It was almost impossible, he said for the man in the street to believe for a moment that a music-hall artist could be religious. When, at the beginning of the summer, he took a house at Walton-on-Thames he said to the estate agent, "I suppose I have got a three or four miles' walk on Sunday mornings?" The agent replied: "The river is only twelve minutes away." "I want a church," Mr. Mozart told him, and the agent, thinking a joke was intended, chuckled and said, "Go on with you. None of your jokes, you know" (laughter). "I said, 'I do want a church really.'" Mr. Mozart added, "I'm a Catholic," and then the agent remarked, "Oh! that's different (laughter). You'll be surprised to hear that the church is next door to you."

"Now because I try to be good," continued Mr. Mozart, "I've got the name of having religious mania (laughter). To make it worse, my colleagues point me out in these words, 'There's Mozart! He's been looking all over the river for a house next door to a Catholic church.'" (laughter). Mr. Mozart considered that some of the Roman Catholic clergy were a little too pious, because when he invited them to come round to the stage door and see him they assumed a deprecating look, and said, "Oh, Mr. Mozart, I'm out of my element. People would talk." "They will talk anyway, so what does it matter," was his rejoinder; 'so come round." A well-known comedian had described Catholic priests as "sports," because he had seen 50 or 60 Irish priests at the Grand National (laughter). "Sprots" were the men whom Mr. Mozart wished would visit the theatres. There was a lot of work to be done among the music-halls of London, and if there was any sin behind the stage the priests ought to be there to put it right (applause).

LIFT BOY LEARNS GREEK.

CAMBRIDGE PROFESSOR AS FELLOW PUPIL

Over five hundred students now profit annually from the facilities offered freely for the study of Greek by the "Sunday School Chronicle," which each week includes in its columns a lesson given by Professor S. W. Green, of Regent's Park College, and helps students by correspondence as to special difficulties. At present there is at least one lift boy who learns Greek in this way, and he works at the Hotel Cecil. There is also at least one Cambridge professor; he discovered a fellow-pupil in the lift boy. No charge is made for the instruction. The professor who conducts the lessons is paid by the Sunday School Union. This enterprising work has as its prime object encouragement to the reading of the New Testament in the original. Diplomas are offered and greatly prized, and a fair percentage of students win them every six months. Successful competitors are promoted to an advanced class, where their instruction is completed.

TELEGRAPH LINES FOR TELEPHONY.

TRANSMISSION WITHOUT FLUCTUATION.

UTILIZATION OF EXISTING CIRCUITS

In the early days of telephony the iron wires then in existence for telegraphy were frequently used for the transmission of speech, and it is a matter of history that Graham Bell availed himself of the iron wires of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company from Boston to Salem for his first telephone experiments, says "The Times" At that time the telegraph wires of the world were, in the telephonic sense, comparatively "silent," for it was before the advent of the rapidly fluctuating currents now in use in telegraphy. Moreover, the telegraph wires were more few and far between, and in general the disturbing influences were negligible Speaking over the iron telegraph wires was therefore possible, and the first telephonic concerts and entertainments arranged by Graham Bell with transmission over such lines were a decided success.

Circumstances, however, have changed The dynamo now takes the place of the primary battery in telegraphy, and this introduces disturbances which seriously affect telephone circuits. The current from a direct-current dynamo is only nominally "direct," and when analysed for ripples it is found to be a fluctuating high-frequency current. According to the researches of Bela Gati, the ordinary dynamo used in telegraphy produces a current superposed upon which are ripples of about one-hundredth the value of its steady average. If therefore it is assumed that a current of 20,000 microamperes is sent to line to operate a telegraph relay, it will be accompanied by an alternating current of about 200 microamperes, which is just twice the "received" current used in telephony for commercial speech. To obviate the disturbing influence to telephony arising from this cause it is well-known that the plan adopted is to work with double-wire circuits, usually of copper or bronze. It must not be forgotten, however, that this is a very costly remedy, and it is desirable to consider whether by some modification it would be possible to revert to single iron wires for aerial telephone conductors.

THE VAN RYSSELBERGHE SYSTEM.

Before the question of interference was solved for telephony an attempt was made by van Rysselberghe to overcome the difficulty when adapting telegraph wires to telephony, and he met with some degree of success in Belgium, where the telegraph wires were of copper instead of iron. He based his calculations upon the assumption that telegraphic currents are of low frequency, and that consequently, by suitable apparatus, they are separable from the high-frequency currents of telephony. Theoretically all that is necessary is to interpose choking coils, which, while preventing the passage of high-frequency currents leave the path for low-frequency current unimpeded. Instead of an inductive coil, a condenser may be used for this purpose, but in either case the value of the inductance or capacity interposed must be calculated to suit the frequency of alternation and the "constants" of the line and the sending and receiving apparatus.

It is to be regretted that van Rysselberghe had not the opportunity at the time of carrying out his experiments to examine the form of the currents with the modern oscillograph. He achieved a great deal, however, for he was able to fix limits for the value of the capacity which it is necessary to use as a damping device to enable telegraph lines to be used for telephony. In his arrangement a telephone transmitter and condenser, connected in series, are "tapped" on to the telegraph line, at any place selected for sending, and a telephone receivor and condenser, connected in sures, are "tapped" on at any place selected for receiving. Ultimately he and his successors arrived by experiment at a condenser of 0.1 microfarad, which in most countries has been adopted for military purposes as the best value for the capacity. If telephonic apparatus is "tapped" on to a telegraph line without condensers in the transmitter and receiver branches, the disturbing effects are so great that they are intolerable. To investigate the limits of length of line with the van Rysselberghe system, the received current was examined for the sustained vowel sound in the word "call" transmitted through 66km., using a microphone of the Berliner type. This length was found to be too great, and it can be concluded that 100km. would be beyond the limits for speech transmission. The limit for what is known as commercial speech is probably between 50km. and 60km.

EXAMINATION OF DISTURBING EFFECTS.

Important tests made by Bela Gati, relating to modern conditions governing "interference," indicate that the telegraph currents in existing lines have about the same frequency of ripple as the telephone current itself, and that consequently the separation which was performed in van Rysselberghe's experiments is to-day not generally possible. To realize how this state of affairs has arisen it is necessary to remember that (1) although the frequency of telegraph impulses on any given telegraph line is low, the summation frequency of the impulses from all the telegraph circuits in a district is proportionately high; (2) as above explained, modern telegraph currents are often generated by dynamos giving superposed ripples of telephonic frequency; (3) currents for electric lighting and transmission of power, whether direct or alternating, are accompanied by harmonics which, although perhaps not so high as telephonic frequency, are sufficiently near to it to disturb telephonic circuits; (4) occasionally single-wire circuits with "earth" return serve as wireless antennæ, and produce currents of about 500 periods per second.

It follows that the task before engineers is not merely to separate the telegraphic from the telephonic currents. There must be provided a means of working with more powerful telephonic currents, and one step towards this is to secure that the damping or "attenuation" of currents in the telephone lines and circuits shall be as small as possible. The obvious way of securing powerful currents along the line is to employ a big current through the microphone, but this method is subject to serious limitations owing to the difficulty of obtaining a microphone which will withstand such severe treatment.

MODIFICATIONS OF LINES AND CIRCUITS.

Attention has therefore again to be directed to modifying the line itself and to reducing the damping either (*a*) by the introduction of Pupin coils, or (*b*) by the use of earth-shunted inductive coils, or (*c*) by diminishing the effective resistance and leakance of the line itself. When adding inductance by Pupin coils case (*a*) the limits of length of line corresponding to commercial speech may be readily calculated, provided that certain assumptions are made, using Oliver Heaviside's equations for the case of a line possessing resistance, capacity, inductance, and leakance. Subject to these assumptions, it can be shown that there are two conditions giving least damping; the first corresponds to the use of a current of zero frequency—*i.e.*, to a direct current applied to a transmission line without fluctuation—which of course is impossible in either telegraphy or telephony, while the second corresponds to Heaviside's "distortionless" circuit, where the constants of the whole line and apparatus are made to fulfil the condition that the product of resistance and capacity shall be equal to the product of the leakance and inductance, in appropriate units representing effective values. To examine this second condition, a single-wire telegraph line may be supposed to have, for the effective values per km., resistance 11ohms, capacity 6 by 10-9 farads, leakance 10-5 mhos., and inductance adjusted to 6.6 by 10-3 henries, which would correspond to the "distortionless" case. In this case the damping per km. is represented approximately by the square-root of the product of resistance and leakance; it works at about 0.011 per km. To obtain the total damping this figure must be multiplied by the total length of line in km. Experiment shows that for commercial speech the total damping must not exceed 3.5. Now for a line of 300km. the total damping is, under these conditions, 0.011 by 300 equal to 3.3, which means that commercial speech should be just possible through a single telegraph line of 300km., provided that the leakance can be brought to about 10-5mhos. per km., while maintaining the effective values above given for resistance, capacity, and inductance. A similar calculation shows that if the leakance were 10-6 instead of 10-5 the limits of commercial speech might be increased to 1,000km. It is clear therefore that the question of leakance is of cardinal importance.

Of scarcely less importance is the problem of obtaining the necessary distributed inductance without unduly increasing the effective resistance and capacity. In the opinion of Bela Gati the leakance of telegraph lines for currents of high-frequency may be improved. He concludes that speech over 300km. is already possible that speech over 500km. is likely to be obtained, and that in countries like Belgium and Uruguay, where copper or bronze telegraph wires have been adopted, these limits might be exceeded. Further, he is of opinion that if the speed of telegraph signalling is in the future increased, inductance coils added to the lines for the purpose of improving telephonic transmission will also improve the telegraph signals.

DEVELOPMENTS OF HEAVISIDE'S PROPOSALS.

Twenty years ago Professor Silvanus Thompson put forward the view (case *b*) that sub-marine telephony might be attained by adding inductive coils to cables, as shunts to earth, at various points throughout the whole length. He suggested that each of these coils might have a resistance as great as 10,000 or 100,000 ohms; but, according to Bela Gati, greater success would result from the use of such coils if their resistance were reduced to from 0.1 to 10 ohms. Shunts of this kind are, in effect, leaks; and upon the face of it the use of low-resistance shunts appears to be entirely opposed to securing the necessary insulation. It has to be remembered, however, that the equation for the damping takes account of frequency, inductance, and capacity as well as resistance and leakance, and the problem is entirely different from that corresponding to a shunted line in a direct-current case. In other words, although, if the frequency were zero, the shunt coils would practically short-circuit the line, at telephonic frequencies they act otherwise. Similar mathematical treatment applies to the modification where such shunted coils are provided with condensers of from 1 to 2 microfarads connected between their terminals, which has also been examined by Bela Gati. His general conclusions in regard to this method (case *b*) are (1) that, for single-wire telegraph lines, shunt coils will secure better balance than Pupin coils; (2) that they will give more freedom from electrical disturbances, because they afford alternative paths to parasitic currents; (3) that they will permit the use of simpler and cheaper coils than those of the Pupin system. Again, he considers that for two-wire circuits the method (case *b*) has the advantage of replacing two coils by one coil, besides giving a better value to the leakance.

DOMINATING INFLUENCE OF LEAKANCE.

So far as diminishing the effective resistance and leakance of the line itself is concerned (case *c*), it is possible that with single-wire circuits something may be gained by selecting the best position for them in respect to neighbouring conductors, where high-frequency currents have to be transmitted. It is certain that what is good insulation for telegraphy may be far too low to give the best results for telephony. Incidentally, therefore, it may be of advantage to detect and, if possible, to measure insulation faults on telegraph lines by telephonic tests. Briefly the position to-day is that the prospect of being able to utilize telegraph lines or telephony in such countries as Bolivia and Chile is decidedly hopeful, and the cost of modifying existing lines would probably be moderate.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

ANIMAL PLAGUE.

DISEASED ANIMALS IN MARKET.

Sir John McFadyean, in his address opening the winter session at the Royal Veterinary College, referred in optimistic terms to the prospects of the veterinary profession as a career, and discussed the new Tuberculosis Order of the Board of Agriculture on Oct. 1, says "The Times." He stated that the number of milking or dairy herds in England and Scotland that are free from tuberculosis is practically negligible.

Addressing the new students, Sir J. McFadyean assured them that the veterinary profession was one that might be relied upon to provide a comfortable living. Contrary to an impression which had got abroad, it was the very reverse of an overcrowded profession. As evidence of that he stated that at the present time there were at home or in British Colonies more than a dozen vacant veterinary appointments in public services for which suitable candidates could not be found. It was true that mechanical traction had seriously diminished the number of horses in this country, especially in the large towns, and had to a corresponding extent diminished veterinary practice. Moreover, there was every likelihood that this reduction would be carried much further, but it was being counterbalanced by expansion of veterinary work in ohtre directions.

The present year had witnessed the opening of the campaign against one of the most redoubtable of the animal plagues, in the issue by the Board of Agriculture of the Tuberculosis Order, which came into force on May 1 last. The new order would bring a large amount of new work to the veterinary profession; and also a great responsibility. It was obvious, however, that the primary responsibility for the successful working of the order would fall upon the local authorities and the owners of cattle, and most of all on the latter as without honest notification of suspected cases little benefit could be expected from the order. Tuberculosis had an enormous hold on the cattle stock of this and every other European country, but as a rule the incidence of the disease was out of all proportion to the loss which it occasioned. The new order would tend to reduce these losses by compelling the removal of the most dangerous animals, but its provisions would never eradicate the disease, from a single badly infected herd unless they were supplemented by other measures undertaken voluntarily by the owner. On the other hand, there was every reason to hope that the order, if thoroughly and conscientiously administered, would go a very long way towards preventing the infection of human beings with bacilli derived from cattle. Meanwhile farmers and other cattle owners must be encouraged to go beyond the provisions of the order in the direction of abs lute eradication of the disease from their herds. He did not hesitate to say that the number of milking of dairy herds in England and Scotland that were free from tuberculosis was practically negligible. Very few attempts to eradicate tuberculosis from infected herds in this country had been made, because of the inherent difficulty of the problem and the absence of any prospect of adequate reward for the trouble and expense involved. Against a certain class of cattle owners the charge of stupidity and lack of public spirit in this matter mght, he thought, be very fairly made. He referred to the owners of the valuable pedigree herds in this country. In the great majority of such herds the difficulties in the way of eradication were nothing like so great as on ordinary farms, and owing to the greater individual value of such cattle when non-tuberculous the owner who freed his herd from the disease could not fail to reap a handsome reward.

There were other diseases which ought to be brought under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act. One of these was contagious abortion in cows. He shared the opinion of many veterinary surgeons who practised in rural districts that, from an economic point of view, this was now the most formidable disease of cattle in this country. There was not the least doubt that animals known to be infected were often sent to market, with results that were disasterous to those who purchased them. There was the less excuse for permitting this wholesale dispersion of disease, since they were now in possession of a method of diagnosis that was easily applied and extremely accurate. In the present state of affairs no one could contemplate without a certain amount of misgiving the proposal to endeavour to improve cattle-breeding by subsidizing approved bulls for the service of cows belonging to different owners in the same district. It appeared to be perfectly certain that if this plan was put into operation, without any safeguard to prevent the spread of contagious abortion by the agency of the bull, very serious consequences might result. Probably no one would deny that the bull might spread the infection.

Still another disease against which public action might have to be taken was Johne's disease. Like tuberculosis and contagious abortion, it was usually spread by the sale of infected but apparently healthy animals from herds in which the disease was known to exist, and as long as that was permissible one might confidently expect the disease to spread. Probably, however, the disease must be allowed to obtain a much more serious hold on the country before the necessity for some State control became manifest to stockowners in general.

ALCOHOLISM.

ARE WINE-GROWING COUNTRIES POOR?

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT MILAN.

A delegate to the above Congress writes to the "Manchester Guardian":—

The fourteenth International Congress on Alcoholism has just finished its labours at Milan. The fact that no fewer than forty countries were officially represented at the Congress, thirty-eight Governments sending separate delegations, is in itself a striking attestation of the worldwild extent of alcoholism, and of the universality of the demand that society shall organise against it. The substantial unity preserved throughout these congresses, extending as they have done over a generation and embracing every variety of nationality, race, creed, and tongue, is marvellous. The devoutest Catholics, ultra-Protestants, and uncompromising Free Thinkers fraternise in the cause. At many international congresses the delegates with the exception perhaps of a small percentage of interested experts, give their main attention to the social attraction customarily provided, but the mass of delegates at this particular conference, despite the weariness engendered by an assembly conducted in so on many languages, making everyone long for the triumph of Esperanto, sat through the protracted sessions with untiring pertinacity.

The Assembly received a friendly greeting from 21,000 Italian doctors, and medical men, especially from France, Germany, and Austria have at this, as at all previous congresses, played a pre-eminent part. A comparison of the best available authorities serves to show that medical opinion on the Continent is now rapidly approximating to the advanced position taken up in England towards alcohol by Professor Sims Woodhead, Sir Victor Horsley, Sir T. C. Clouston, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, and Dr. Saleeby. One lesson of the Congress is that temperance progress abroad seems to follow with singular exactitude the same course it has taken in England and America. First of all the abuse of spirits is assailed, then of other alcoholic beverages. Leagues for the promotion of moderation in drinking are followed by total abstinence societies. Movements for small liquor sale restrictions develop into agitations for more extensive limitations, constantly tending in the direction of increased popular control and such an approach towards prohibition as public opinion can be organised to support. Merely palliative and curative operations are followed by the serious investigation of causes and timely prophylaxis on scientific lines.

Alcoholism in Italy itself naturally occupied a foremost position, and public opinion in that country is genuinely alarmed at its menace. Italy presents in very formidable shape the problem confronting the temperance reformer in the chief wine-growing countries, at present so largely engaged in the cultivation of the vine and so dependent upon the disposal of its products. As a wine producer Italy occupies the second position, coming next to France. According to the official statistics, the whole of the vast Italian grape production is, with the insignificant exception of 3 per cent. converted into wine.

As Bulwer Lytton remarked, perhaps a little too sweepingly. "All wine-growing countries are poor," and although Italian orators contended at the Congress with fervent eloquence that it would pay their country in the long run to face immediately, in the interests of temperance, any temporary loss in which preventive steps against alcoholism might involve the vine and wine industry, yet the difficulty is a pressing one. Proposals for dealing with the situation include the appointment of a Government Commission of Inquiry, the substitution of other objects of culture for that of the vine, the development of the production of non-alcoholic wines the manufacture of jams and jellies from the grape, and the extension of the dried fruit trade.

The advocates of women's suffrage urged that the temperance forces would receive a substantial accession of strength by the adoption of the reform they champion, the liquor evil in every country making the mass of mothers into temperance reformers. Many valuable papers on temperance teaching showed the existence of a consensus of opinion that attention to the adolescent period is of supreme importance.

The tragic figure of the inebriate presents the most puzzling of problems in every country represented at the Congress, and society every where seems to be demanding ampler legislative powers for dealing with the person and property of the dipsomaniac. The Gothenburg system cropped up sporadically during the sessions, being vigorously denounced by the great majority of the American and English delegates, and the German representatives contended hotly amongst themselves as to its merits. It appears very probable that in some radically modified form the system will be tried as an experiment in some part of Germany before long. The main claim now made by its advocates is that it would usefully serve to bridge the transition period between prevalent and prohibition systems.

The imposing American delegation had perhaps the most sensational story of progress to record. While all countries appear in the main to be faced with what are fundamentally the same problems, such as that embodied in the constantly recurring phrase "alcohol capital," there was a disposition to recognise that temperance measures in every land must be conditioned by the peculiar genius, history, and customs of its people. All seemed to share the view expressed in the famous declaration of the Kaiser that "The nations which take the smallest quantity of alcohol will win the battles of the future. These international discussion of temperance topics introduced by carefully selected and acknowledged experts whereby all may study the experiences of other communities become increasingly illuminative and acknowledged experts whereby all may study the experiences of other communities become increasingly illuminate and useful.

PLOT IN LISBON.

A PRISONER'S STORY.

REVOLT PLANNED.

A statement alleged to have been made by one of the men detained in connection with the reported conspiracy to assassinate Dr. Affonso Costa, the Premier, at his summer residence, near Cintra, is published by the journal "Mundo" on September 27, says the "Daily Telegraph."

According to this account, the plans were made by a Syndicalist group in one of the Lisbon squares, and five men chosen to carry them out were sent to Cintra. It was arranged that at nightfall the conspirators, who would be concealed in the grounds of the Premier's residence, should throw a bomb at his house. In the excitement which would follow, Dr. Costa, the criminals supposed, would appear at one of the windows, when he was at once to be shot down. The news of the Premier's death was to be the signal for a general revolt.

Another Syndicalist quoted as having said that the death of Dr. Costa was to be followed by the assassination of the Minister of War at Lisbon, and that in the midst of the ensuing confusion armed groups were to make their appearance in the streets of the capital, and liberate the prisoners in the penitentiary and the civil prison.

The two Syndicalist prisoners, adds the "Mundo," allege that the plotters included both Radical Republicans and Monarchists.

ROYALIST CONSPIRACY.

Discoveries made at Almada convince the Portuguese Government that the ex-naval captain Acevedo Coutinho is organising invasion parties at Galicia, whilst Viscount Boulio is similarly engaged at Salamanca.

The Monarchist project consists in promoting rebellions at different points, and so rendering easier invasions on the southern and northern frontiers.

At Geva do Piedade a tavern-keeper named Melo has been arrested. In his house were found 200 firearms, 975 cartridges, 100 good rifles, and lists of men enlisted. The arms had been introduced into Portugal by motor-car.

RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

There are just now two schools in Russian literature. One of these may be called "The Decadents," the other has styled itself "The Symbolists"; and to one or other of these groups belong nearly all the best-known writers. The most famous decadent and the greatest living writer of Russia is Leonid Andreeff. He is well-known as a dramatist, but his best work has been done in the short story. A child of the revolutionary fiasco, he has an intensely morbid outlook on life, and his stories are full of a sadness which by its very poignancy makes an indelible impression on the mind. Although not more than forty-one, he has already reached the zenith of his powers. His later work shows a marked falling away. Unfortunately, very little of his work has been translated into English. Other writers of this group are Koopreen, a vivid satirist; Remizoff, the portrayer of terrorism; and Artsibasheff, who, owing to the sensation caused by his disgusting novel "Sanin," has a considerable European reputation. Then there is Kamensky and a host of others who owe their popularity to their illegitimate attractions. The Symbolists pride themselves on their disinterested outlook on life. Life is inevitably ugly and without grace, and beauty can only be found in dreams and in mysticism. This ideal has given rise to a real beauty of language, of which Balmont and Sologub are the great masters. In reality, however, the Symbolists are almost as morbid and depressing as the realists and except in the matter of treatment there is little difference between the two schools.—Jean d'Auvergne, in the "Manchester Guardian."

A NEW INDUSTRY.

DUST-BIN COLLECTIONS.

A new industry, in which it was said that only two or three firms in the country are engaged, came to light on September 26, in the City of London Court, in a case in which Moses Lee, a Swansea contractor, claimed £46 against Jacques Wolf, Seething-lane, for the balance due for 500 tons of "bright old tins" supplied says the "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. G. W. H. Jones appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. J. Ricardo for the defendant.

The claim was not disputed; but defendant counter-claimed for £320, alleging that the right sort of article had not been supplied. Defendant's case in support of the counter-claim was that he bought "bright old tins" in very large quantities, so long as they were bright, and that the tin was extracted from them, as it was worth £240 a ton. The business was carried on by only two or three other firms in England.

When defendant took delivery of 500 tons of the tin he said he found they were a mixture of tins full of paint, enamelled iron pots, kettles, 20 per cent. of ruty tins and mud, which was useless. Hence his loss of profit, and the counter-claim. He had agreed to pay plaintiff 30s a ton for the tins, and had a contract to resell at 55s a ton Most of the tins came from dust-bins, and were the result of the collection by municipal authorities. Plaintiff said he had fulfilled his contract, and defendant had no ground for his complaint.

After four days' hearing before Judge Rentoul, K.C., the case was again adjourned.

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A STUDY IN PURPLE.

EMPRESS FREDERICK.

STRIKING PERSONALITY.

The life of the Empress Frederick just published sets one wondering about the relationship of Royal folk to other folk, towards the ordinary humanities, says the "Daily Mail." Especially it suggests how hard it is for a man or woman born in the purple to be a personality or, at all events, to so emerge from its smothering folds. They are soft, luxurious, silky, but their embrace may be death to a vigorous mind, an original personality. Glitter and tinsel may make the fine cage which keeps a bird from singing.

The subject of the book, like its title, is "The Empress Frederick." The book is anonymous, but not at all sensational, and it professes no more than it achieves. This is to be the first complete life of the Empress Frederick, and to be written by one who has had access to her private correspondence, and to the advice of her friends. Much of the book is a familiar tale—her romantic betrothal at Balmoral to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, her difficulties in that country, the tragedy of her hundred days as German Empress—but on to this is printed a character-portrait, and it definitely arrests us. More, it sends the mind keenly into the problem of how to be happy though royal, into the struggle of a woman's soul with the net of Prussian purple as Bismarck spread it. High politics of course, and she an alien, an English woman, but never mind that—it is seek the woman and the drama!

A PRINCESS OF DRAMA.

Surely the Princess Royal, the first child of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, was born for drama, and thus tragedy, which always forms the half of drama, came with the certainty of night. She was the child of many prayers, for it was possible that she might be an only child, and the members of the "Old Royal Family," who were next in succession, were not popular Moreover, she arrived at a time when the English Monarchy had still to recreate its name and fame. It had, under a succession of very ordinary kings, fallen badly in the esteem of the people. One satirist wrote of her christening:

This is the Bishop, so bold and intrepid,
A-making the water so nice and so tepid,
To christen the baby, who's stated, no doubt,
Her objection to taking it "cold without."

"It looks like a pretty mind," said Lady Lyttelton of the Princess Royal, "only very unfit for roughing it through a hard life, which hers may be." There, at once, we have the note which was to braid the life of the Empress Frederick, for, as her anonymous biographer says, discussing her relations with Bismarck:

It is curious to speculate how different the course of history might have been if the Princess had added to her other qualities that tact, prudence and power of judging human character which were surely alone wanting to make her one of the most remarkable women who ever held her exalted rank.

In this she was an entire contrast to her dearly loved brother, King Edward, whose visits to her in Germany were always delightfully happy times. She was a woman of mind, he a man of tact, and if, at their births, the fairies so gave things, who was to say them nay. She tried to imbue Prussian life with a certain English spirit which she thought was good, and she alienated many of the Prussians, not unnaturally perhaps, human and national nature being what it is.

A WOMAN MISUNDERSTOOD.

It was, writes the author of this vindication of the Empress—for it almost amounts to that—her fate to be misunderstood—to see the purity of her motives doubted and her most innocent actions misconstrued. Owing partly to the circumstances of her time, partly to her own generous and warm-hearted but imprudent impulsiveness, she failed to win the affection of her adopted country as a whole, though she certainly earned its respect and esteem. This was not the least bitter trial of her life, for she was one of those natures who have a craving for affection and understanding sympathy and the criticism and even the hostility with which she was regarded in Germany were all the more painful to her in that she could not in the least understand on what they were based.

She could not understand because she tried to live life on a plane of high thinking, and that did not fit her surroundings. She might, had she been born out of the purple, have given mankind some splendid blessings, the fruit of her individuality As it was, this individuality had to beat against a golden prison, which never, be it said, succeeded in crushing, even in stunting, her intellectual and spiritual growth. Mentally, she was probably a finer woman than her mother, but she lacked Queen Victoria's managingness, not necessarily a quality of intellect. Queen Victoria would never have said to Bismarck, as the Empress Frederick did on one occasion, that there was more plate among the merchants of Liverpool than there was among the royalties of Prussia; or words to that effect. She was certainly greater in brain than her husband, the Emperor-Frederick, a moral hero with a dash of romantic idealism. Indeed, as is made very clear to us, she brought into the House of Hohenzollern that largest dowry of Providence, a rich personality, now reflected in her eldest son. She received from the Prince Consort, her father, the training of a man, of an extremely versatile man. She passed it on, laden with her own individual qualities, to her son, the Emperor William, who shares with her—

A certain impulsiveness, a deficiency in what is ordinarily called tact, which really amounts to a constitutional inability to appreciate the effect which a particular word or action will necessarily have on other people. This, which seems a negative quality, is really a positive one, interwoven with a little courage and a contempt for the mean little dictates of conventional prudence which have always commanded the admiration of generous minds.

MOTHER AND SON.

That pen portrait might be written of the mother as well as of the "mother's son"; the son of the English woman whom junker Prussia distrusted, Emperor in qualities, as well as by divine right, of the German Federation of States! One of life's great ironies; the drama of a woman's life so grown that it stands for a national and an international scroll. Yes, the "moving finger writes," and then "moves on,' and nothing can alter "half a line," but if the ink be red heart's blood, what agony there may lie in the process. The accident of her birth, at least the happy chance of her marriage, gave the Empress Frederick a pilgrim's progress, indeed a purgatory such as has fallen to few wayfarers. Humour she had not, in its application anyhow, and suppleness towards people she probably courted not at all. But she was never a cynic, she overflowed with passionate enthusiasms, and she was full of sympathy for the unfortunate of the earth. Just—

She seems to have missed the key to the oddities and the vagaries, as well as to the baser qualities of human nature, and therein lies, perhaps, the secret of the tragedy of her life.

But in further comprehension of her there might be added a remark which a shrewd and valued friend made:

One thing this distinguished woman never understood—to hide her feelings. She never posed; everything was sincere in her in the true sense of the word.

Providence, as if to make her case a full indictment of the glory of Royalty, struck her hard and often on every side. Nothing was lacking in the tragedy which marched after her, and at the end killed her with pain. A fall from the horse, it is thought began the merciless disease which ultimately slew her. She had her head much bruised and her right hand hurt by the horse's feet She took it all very calmly, saying:

I have ridden for 50 years, and it is natural that an accident must come sooner or later. But I shall ride to-morrow.

That is an illustration in a simple, and therefore a testing way, of the courage with which this royal woman was girt from the cradle to the grave. Such failure and tragedy as were hers are lost in the rare achievement that her personality triumphed over the purple. To history she will be a regal and human woman, not merely a sovereign lady, and that is a true fame in which England, the land of her nativity, and Germany, the land of her adoption, can equally share.

WORK AND MORTALITY.

HOW OCCUPATIONS AFFECT LENGTH OF LIFE.

Dr. Jacques Bertilion, the statistician for the Department of the Seine, has just established tables relative to the mortality in each occupation, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." The principal causes of death noted are intemperance, diseases of the chest, heart, liver and nerves, diabetes, suicide, and accidents

The most healthy occupations are naturally those followed in the open air; but there must be movement, otherwise the constant exposure is bad for health. Thus gamekeepers and park and forest keepers live long, whilst drivers, who are exposed to the air without movement, are not long lived.

M. Bertillon claims that engine-drivers men employed in wood-cutting and in malting, school teachers, lawyers, and clergymen live the longest. The mortality amongst doctors, chemists, architects, lawyers' clerks, employees of the Post Office, commercial travellers, grocers, fruiterers, hatters, and some other trades, such as watchmaking and tanning is low. Domestic servants and coachmen employed in private families also represent a low death-rate.

The mortality surpasses the average amongst functionaries, tramway, and gas workers, itinerant fish and poultry sellers drapers, saddlers, bakers, millers, butchers boatmen, carters, sailors, cycle-dealers, etc.

Finally, day-labourers have short lives, so have doctors, miners, stone-cutters, shop-assistants, drivers, grooms and jockeys newspaper vendors and pavement merchants, printers, blacksmiths, messengers, chimney sweeps, barbers, and musicians.

Why do lawyers live long and musicians die young? Why do coiffeurs quit the scene of their earthly labours before sawyers? These are the mysteries of statistics.

Suicide and diabetes are two principal causes of death. Generally, it is only persons of a certain social position who are affected by this malady, such as functionaries, teachers, doctors, lawyers, wine merchants, farmers, and the clergy.

Suicide has also its high and its low rates of occurrence, though it appears in all professions. It is rare amongst end of the functionaries and just those classes who follow the healthiet occupation. It is more often found amongst grocers, hardware dealers, drapers, coopers, polishers, tobacconists, lawyers' clerks, and architects. But it is frequent amongst "camelots," shop-assistants, cutlers, coiffeurs, domestic ervants, costers, lawyers, doctors, and chemists.

But suicides are by far the most often met with amongst the drink-sellers and persons in their employ, chimney-sweepers, butchers, fruiterers, and musicians.

£200 FOR A KISS.

£60,000 BEQUEST TO A GIRL UPSET.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail," wired on Sept. 26:—

An apparently insoluble mystery confronts the police of Clinton, Illinois, as a result of the discovery yesterday in the home of the late Colonel Thomas Snell of the body of an infant which had been concealed, years ago in the wall behind the dining-room fireplace.

Examination disclosed the fact that brick had been carefully removed and an aperture hollowed out large enough to contain the infant's remains. Colonel Snell died in 1908 at the age of ninety, and he left an estate of £400.000.

His nearest relatives disputed a legacy of £60.000 to a young girl on the ground that the millionaire was insane. A large number of love letters from women of good position were brought into court for the purpose of proving that in the years immediately preceding his death the octogenarian colonel was of unsound mind. The letters and evidence showed that he had squandered over £60,000 on his favourites, to one of whom he gave £200 for a kiss. The will was upset. The house was built by Colonel Snell forty years ago.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

EXTRAORDINARY PROGRESS IN HALF A CENTURY.

Mr. A. Maurice Low writes to the "Morning Post":—

It is only fifty years since the American negro ceased to be a chattel and became a human being, and what is fifty years in the life of a people? Last year the negroes of the United States celebrated the semicentenary of the Emancipation Proclamation, that wonderful measure of statesmanship and humanity by which Lincoln turned black merchandise into flesh and blood, and gave to the negro the right to be master of his own body and his own soul. In those fifty years the nergo has made great progress, progress perhaps greater than any other race has in similar circumstances made in a similar length of time. It is interesting to reduce that progress to a statistical basis and see what has been accomplished. Thaxtraordinary man, Dr. Booker Washington, a former slave, and now the directing head of the Tuskegee Institute, which is doing a very useful work in educating and elevating his race, issues every year a Negro Year Book, the information for which is compiled by the department of records and research. The facts have been carefully gathered, and there is no reason to believe that they are not accurate. In 1863, the year following the Proclamation of Emancipation, the negro population of the United States was supposed to be 4,500,000. To-day it is 10,000,000. In 1863 only a few negroes owned their farms, those few who had been able to purchase their freedom and had been started by humane landowners on the road to independence. To-day 90,000 negroes are either tenant farmers or proprietors, 220,000 being in the latter class altogether they own 20,000,000 acres of land, or 31,000 square miles, that is a territory twice the size of Switzerland. When they were emancipated the blacks were credited with owing property valued at £4,000,000; to-day their wealth is estimated at £140,000,000. This increase has been particularly rapid in the decade 1900-1910 farm property in the South, where the great bulk of the race lives having grown from about £35,000,000 to nearly £100,000,000.

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION.

If the progress of the negro is compared with that of the Russian serf, it is seen how vastly greater that of the negro has been The Russian serfs were emancipated twenty years before the negro was given his freedom, and estimates made in 1911 credited the 14,000,000 former serfs with the ownership of property valued at £100,000,000. Only about 30 per cent. of the Russian peasants were able to read and write, while 70 per cent. of the negroes are supposed to have an elementary education. The progress the negro has made is undoubtedly due to the way in which education has been forced into him. At the time of emancipation there were a few schools in the South for the education of negroes, although the general sentiment among slaveholders was that it was dangerous to teach their slaves and that an "educated nigger" was the worst kind of property to hold, as education simply spoiled him as a good farm hand or house servant and did not qualify him for a better position. After emancipation schools for the negroes were established both in the South and the North, and to-day there is no negro, no matter where he lives, who cannot profit by his advantages if he cares to avail himself of them. He need not be content with merely a rudimentary education. He can qualify himself for the professions, as there are institutions of higher education for his sole benefit, and some of the more liberal Northern Universities—Harvard, for instance—do not discriminate on account of colour. The South, of course, has had to bear the greatest burden of the civilisation and education of the negro, and although the South has not always treated the negro in a way that humane person can approve, it has nevertheless nobly done its part in making the former slave fit to be something better than a hewer of stone or drawer of water. In the negro school of the South there are to-day 1,700,000 pupils, and there are more than a hundred thousand in the normal schools and colleges. There are colleges and institutions for the education of negro women, there are theological, medical, law, mechanical, and agricultural schools solely for the higher education of the negro. In the present year it is estimated that the cost of negro education in the South will be £900,000 for higher and industrial training and £1,750,000 for the elementary schools. One of the hopeful signs is the money the negroes raise among themselves for the education of their race. Most of the schools are part of the educational system of the State and supported out of the general levy of taxes, negro property owners paying their taxes the same as the whites. But in addition the negroes raise for educational purposes £200,000 a year.

AS A BUSINESS MAN.

As a business man the negro has not done badly. His natural inclination is to be a farmer, for he belongs to the soil and his earliest associations are with the cotton or tobacco plantation or the rice fields, but he has shown aptitude in other directions. Just as there are negro doctors and clergymen and dentists and lawyers, so there are negro carpenters and bricklayers and blacksmiths—in fact, there is scarcely a trade in which he has not penetrated. He has become a shopkeeper, usually the vendor of ice cream and sweets and newspapers and tobacco: he has followed in the footsteps of the Irish and Italian by becoming a saloon keeper and selling vile liquor to even viler men and women, black or white; but he also conducts more reputable enterprises on a larger scale. and there are a few negro business men who may be rated as rich even in a land of great wealth. The really good negro business man is, of course, an exception; he is too easy-going to be a sharp trader. temperamentally he is lazy, generous, and too indifferent to those necessary economies without which no business can succeed He has the same faults that are to be found in all races in whom the sun has entered at their birth. The negro likes light and warmth and colour; with greater intelligence and education he would be a person of profound and vivid imagination and he would create a literature the like of which the world has not yet seen; being deficient both in intelligence and education, his imagination runs to superstition or is a rudimentary growth that inclines him to sloth or is deadened by liquor. Fifty years ago no negro might have a patent issued to him, since then several hundreds have been granted, and recently it was reported in the newspapers that a negro in Detroit had sold a patent for a tramway heater to a Canadian company for £30,000.

THE REAL NEGRO PROBLEM.

This is the pleasing side of the picture; there is, of course, the other side, and every man who has lived enough in the United States to know it intimately, and not to be misled by surface impressions, which are usually unreliable because they are novel, is too often brought in close contact with the negro who is little better than he was two or three decades ago. The negro of whom one despairs, the negro who constitutes the real "negro problem" in the United States, and I assure you is a very serious problem, is not the former slave but his child or grandchild, the smart, pert, undisciplined young man or woman who has been sent to school and has absorbed a smattering of education but no manners or respect for authority, who has no reverence for "white folks," but whose only code is "I am as good as you are." This is the negro who demands his "rights" and arouses the ire of the whites. This is the negro who insists upon his right to go to the theatre, to eat at first-class restaurants, to stop at leading hotels; who crowds into tramcars and sits while a white woman must stand; who because he has money, travels first class to make display of his wealth. These things the Englishman cannot understand, but the American understands them only too well, and to his sorrow. The Englishman may ask why a white man should object to a decent, wellbehaved black sitting next to him at the theatre or in the same restaurant, and the American's answer is that there is a racial antipathy that makes the mingling of the two races impossible, and, what is more to the point, the negro of the type described is neither decent nor well behaved. He is not quiet and orderly, but he is loud and unmannerly, he is not considerate of his neighbour, he is a swaggerer and puffed up by his own importance, his head is filled with false notions of equality, and the "I am as good as you are" precept. Such men as Dr. Booker Washington, Professor Dubois, and other real leaders of their race are as strong in their disapproval of racial equality as the most intolerant negrophobe. They have no foolish illusions. They know that the whites are the dominant race and always will be. They know that the future of the negro lies not in proclaiming his equality but in proving that he is worthy of the respect and confidence of the whites.

FACTOR IN POLITICS.

The negro is not to blame. Much of the blame is to be laid upon the whites, and, as usual in America, the wrong can be traced to politics. In several of the Northern States the negro is a vital political factor, in some large districts he holds the balance of power. Despised as the negro may be at other times, when election day approaches he is the object of respectful and tender consideration on the part of the whites. He must be "traded" with, and lied to, and deferred to. His prejudices must be reckoned with. Promises must be made to him. He is made to feel his strength. He is not over intelligent, but he is not an absolute fool. When the white man bribes him he takes the white man's money, but it inspires in him a lasting contempt. His reasoning is loose but fairly accurate. "If I am good enough," the negro says to himself, "to be used to defeat a white man for Congress, or Governor, or President, I am good enough to sit in the same room with him; and the white man is no better than I am. I hear him preach about honesty and morality and the rest of it, but his honesty does not prevent him from buying negro votes, nor his morality stand in the way of stealing an election." The negro knows that he is used on election day which is one reason he would like to retaliate by using the white man on other days in the year.

FUTURE OF MEDICINE.

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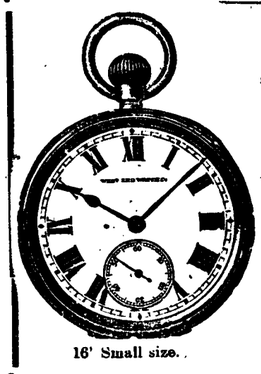

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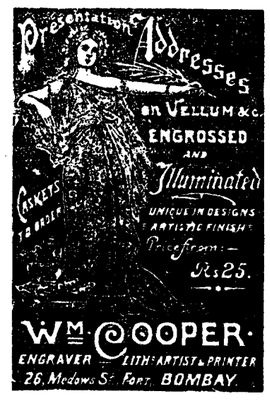

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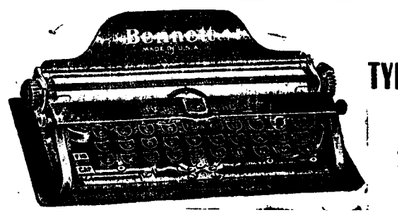
PORTABLE  TYPEWRITER.

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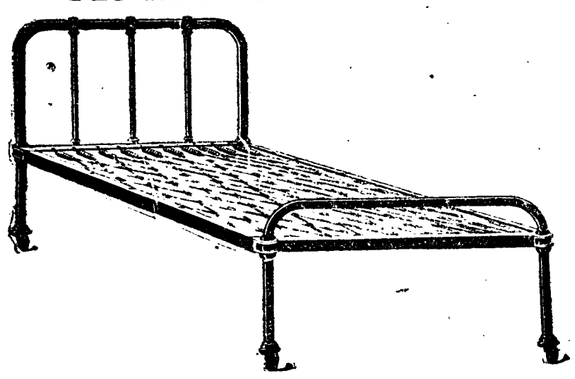

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